

Browder Urges Unity for Victory, Post-War Order

20,000 Hear of C.P. Plan for New Name

Text of address of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, last night at Madison Square Garden.

By EARL BROWDER

Fellow Americans:

Any realistic dealing with national and world problems today must begin and end with an evaluation of the agreements of Tehran, of Cairo and Moscow. The answer to all other questions will depend, in the final analysis, upon the judgment made of Tehran.

Before Tehran, the world faced two central questions: Was it possible for Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States to bring their full combined power to bear against the main enemy, Nazi Germany, in full coalition warfare, and thus ensure the quickest and least costly victory in the war? Would this coalition, after the destruction of its common enemy, break up into its component parts, each going its own way, and thus open up immediately a new period of revolutionary upheavals and international war that would inevitably culminate, in World War III?

From Tehran the chief leaders of the three Powers gave clear and definite answers to both questions.

Complete agreement as to the scope and timing of military operations from east, west, and south, reached between the High Command of the three great Allies, has long been understood by all serious persons as the sole guarantee of victory. The Nazis have long known this to be the sure doom of the Third Reich. The only thing that was not certain was whether that complete agreement could be reached. The Nazis based all their hopes upon that complete agreement being blocked by differences among their enemies, whipped up and played upon by their friends within Britain and America. All anti-fascists based their word and deed upon contributing everything to bring that complete agreement into being. That was accomplished in Tehran.

The guarantee of victory is not, however, the substance of victory. The guarantee is operative only in battle, and for the United States the serious fighting on a large scale is only now about to open up.

General Eisenhower, Commander of the Anglo-American forces for the coming invasion of Western Europe, has given the official military perspective for victory over Hitlerism in this year of 1944.

The gigantic victories already won by the Red Armies, the heroic exploits of Marshal Tito's forces in the Balkans, the positions won by the Anglo-American forces in the Mediterranean, the breaking of the U-boat blockade in the Atlantic, and the overwhelming accumulations of war materials in America and England, create the setting for victory this year.

Military forces can carry out even the most realistic plans, however, only if they are solidly backed up by the home front in each country, and if the coalition of nations is welded solidly together.

There remain serious dangers on these fields.

Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt in Tehran expressed the deter-

The report by Earl Browder to the Communist Party National Committee meeting held over the week-end, will be carried in full in the magazine section of next Sunday's Worker.

mination to "work together in the war and in the peace that will follow."

This single sentence reflected the insuperable difficulties in waging a joint war without having a joint perspective for the peace to follow, the impossibility of any perspective for a long peace unless the war is jointly fought and jointly won.

Both phases of this declaration must be taken with equal seriousness. We cannot accept one and reject the other.

When Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt can say they "have surveyed the problems of the future," and that they "are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace," when they hold out a perspective of a future which will "banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations"—then we may be sure that these three men have found a path to which, as realists, they expect to win not only the great majority of their own people, but the "overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world." They were not playing with diplomatic phrases. They were projecting a practical policy.

The difficulties which stand in the way of such agreement are known.

Not so widely understood is the fact that the motive for agreement for the post-war period is equally as forceful as the motive for agreement on the joint war.

There is the equally strong motive that without a coalition peace the alternative is the spread of civil war over vast areas, culminating finally and inevitably in a new World War between nations.

Those who have said, light-heartedly, that it was the pressure of Hitler that forged the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, and that as soon as Hitler is gone the coalition will fly apart overnight, were but shallow thinkers who underestimated the depth of the world crisis through which we live. Likewise they underestimate the amount of effective intelligence that has been achieved by mankind. Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill at Tehran were the representatives of the collective intelligence of mankind facing the threatening supreme catastrophe of history and determined to avert it.

Clearly, when Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill registered such basic agreement in Tehran, they were registering not alone their own personal convictions, but spoke for a growing majority in their own countries, as well as the rest of the world.

Capitalism and socialism have begun to find the way to peaceful co-existence and collaboration in the same world.

The broad over-all joint policy now agreed upon carried with it the duty jointly to exert all influence to minimize and if possible to eliminate the use of violent struggle for the settlement of inner problems, except in the defeat of the Axis forces and their quislings. A broad all-inclusive anti-fascist democratic camp must be established in each country, within which all relations are determined and problems settled by free discussion, free political association, and universal suffrage. Such a democratic camp of necessity must include the Communists.

This is a policy which corresponds to the national interest of all peoples, great and small. The only alternative is international anarchy.

This is the supreme issue before the world today. It would be the greatest single contribution to wartime national unity, if we could seriously establish the prospect that this unity will be continued in the post-war period, that it will not explode into a chaos of inner struggles at the moment war-hostilities cease.

The expectation of unlimited inner conflict threatens to destroy also the perspective of international unity held forth at Tehran. If we wish to uphold and realize the Tehran perspective, we must find the way to minimize, and to place definite limits upon, the settlement of inner differences in the country by conflict in the post-war period.

These two basic considerations establish the supreme responsibility to work now for such policies within the country that will lead toward, and give realistic promise of, the continuation of national unity into the post-war period for long terms of years.

We must face all the difficulties frankly and with full realism. Wishful thinking and illusions will not help us through this grave period of history.

But we must face the difficulties with the full determination to overcome them. We cannot tolerate today the slightest tendency toward defeatism, hopelessness, and fatalism.

Our post-war plan is national unity for the realization of the perspectives laid down in Tehran.

National unity in the United States cannot be built upon preconceived plans, because it must be a compromise between classes, groups, and tendencies which have not agreed on the shape of a plan, and which can only agree as their unity in action takes shape step by step.

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RED ARMY NEARS BUG RIVER

Soviets Offer Poland an Agreement

Packed Garden Hails 'Daily' Anniversary

By Beth McHenry

Twenty thousand enthusiastic friends of the Daily Worker in Madison Square Garden last night heard Earl Browder outline the Communist program to help our country and its allies achieve victory and realize the perspectives laid down in Tehran.

The 20,000 were the lucky people who had bought their tickets to the meeting in advance. Hundreds of others sought entrance to the crowded Garden, braving wind and freezing weather to celebrate the "Daily's" 20th birthday and to pay tribute to the memory of the great Lenin on the 20th anniversary of his death.

High point of a great evening which set a new precedent even for historic Madison Square Garden was Browder's speech.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party analyzed the current world and domestic situation and outlined the policy for "a broad all-inclusive anti-fascist democratic camp" which will bring rapid victory and set the scene for peace, reconstruction and progress in the post-war world.

In a first public statement on the National Committee's recommendation that the name of the Communist organization shall be changed to drop the word "Party," Mr. Browder explained that the proposal will be brought before the National Convention which will convene in May.

"The Communist organization will be in a long-term alliance with forces much larger than itself," Browder asserted. "It follows from this fact, that in the peculiar American sense of the word, the Communists will not be operating as a 'Party,' that is, with their own separate candidates in elections, except under special circumstances when they may be forced to act through 'independent candidates.'"

Further, whose leadership of the American workers has included uninterrupted articles in the Daily Worker from its very first issue, also emphasized the great change in the opportunities for the peoples of the democratic nations in the policies inaugurated at Tehran.

He paid tribute to the Daily for its "tireless support of every progressive cause," terming it the "greatest journalistic achievement of the American working class."

Emphasizing that the great task which stands before the American people in winning the war and realizing the decisions of the Tehran Conference, he said that a strong and better 'Daily' was ever more necessary. He said that "as never before we need the Daily Worker. It is our chief spokesman. We must recruit thousands and thousands of new readers because the Daily

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Herlands Hits Police On Anti-Semitism

By Harry Raymond

"Inaction and laxity" on the part of the Police Department in dealing with cases of anti-American and anti-Semitic violence and vandalism was charged yesterday by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands in a 170-page mimeographed report to Mayor LaGuardia.

The report, summarizing findings of an investigation started by Herlands and his staff in September, 1942, states flatly that the tendency in the Police Department has been to regard incidents of anti-American and anti-Semitic vandalism as "boyish pranks, ordinary mischievousness and neighborhood hoodlums."



WILLIAM B. HERLANDS

Spangler Mum on Soldier Vote-Why?

Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was asked yesterday by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, to state the position of the Republican National Committee on the right of soldiers to vote through a simple federal ballot.

Mr. Hillman, in a telegram to Mr. Spangler now in Chicago, pointed out that he had received a favorable reply from Frank Walker, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but none from the Republican chairman, in reply to his original telegraphic request of Dec. 28 last.

"It is difficult to understand your reluctance or hesitancy to express the stand of the Republican National Committee on an issue that involves the right of our servicemen to vote wherever they are and for whom they please," the Hillman wire said.

SURVEY SHOCKS NATION

Meanwhile the nation was shocked by the disclosure that Spangler had been using army officers who are Republicans to conduct a poll among soldiers in England in order to gauge sentiment.

The disclosure that he had used

NOT ACCIDENTAL

Although he concludes there was no concerted conspiracy on the part of the offenders, he stated the acts of vandalism and violence against Jews and Jewish property "are not accidental or fortuitous, and they are more than juvenile delinquency in the ordinary sense."

"The same anti-American and anti-Semitic propaganda and indoctrination are reflected in the physically separate incidents," the report states. "This propaganda and indoctrination originated and are carried on in different ways: by street-corner orators, by family indoctrination, through remarks heard at school from classmates; by pamphlets and leaflets, by inspired rumors, etc."

The vandalism and violence, Herlands asserted, "are not the root of the problem, but the 'symptoms.' They are," he said, "a sign of undemocratic, un-American thinking. The vandals and offenders have been inspired by the same kind of anti-American and anti-Semitic propaganda used by the Nazis as part of their technique of 'divide and conquer.'"

HITLER PROPAGANDA

"Such propaganda originated in Germany and was adopted by such domestic organizations as the Christian Front and the Christian Mobilizers, among others. One of the objectives of such propaganda was to plant the seeds of racial and religious hate. The commission of certain acts of vandalism and violence cited in this report is attributable to propaganda sponsored by the Christian Front and Christian Mobilizers."

Herlands concluded his report by outlining the following twelve-point program which he recommended to the Mayor:

1. Providing more effective police action and special police measures.
2. Appointment of a citywide interracial and interfaith com-

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Urge Joining In Czech Pact, Hit Pole Gov't

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 11 (UP)

The Soviet Union has offered Poland a program for solution of differences between the two countries which includes a settlement of the border controversy and the admission of Poland to the Soviet-Czech Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the Moscow Radio announced today.

The eastern borders of the future Polish state would be established in agreement between the Soviet Union and Poland.

The Soviet Union would agree to revise the 1939 Polish borders as set forth in the agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union so that those regions where the Polish population is predominant would become a part of the future Polish state, the statement said.

No statement was forthcoming immediately from the Polish Government in exile here.

The Soviet statement was distributed by the official Tass news agency and broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

The statement, as recorded by the United Press listening post, made it clear that the USSR stands upon the agreements published after the collapse of Poland in 1939. However, Moscow is willing to make boundary modifications based on nationalities, it said.

BASIS FOR FRIENDSHIP

Described as "A Soviet Government statement regarding Russo-Polish relations," the statement said that "the territories of the Western Ukraine have become a part of Soviet Russia and the territories of Western White Russia have become a part of Soviet White Russia."

"The entry of the Western Ukraine into the Soviet Union established a firm basis for a solid and permanent friendship among the Polish people and the neighboring Ukrainian, White Russian and Russian peoples."

"The Soviet Government again declares that it is striving to establish friendship between the USSR and Poland on the basis of firm and good neighborly relations and mutual respect and if the Polish people should wish, a basis for mutual alliance against the Germans as the main enemies of the Soviet Union and Poland."

"The admission of Poland to the Soviet-Czech Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Post-war Collaboration would help in this task."

"The emigre-Polish Government has been incapable of establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union or organizing an active struggle against the German invaders. Moreover, its incorrect policy often plays into the hands of the German invaders."

"The peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union should unite in the struggle against the common external enemy as demanded by the common cause of all the Allies."

Nazi Escape Lines Cut, Trap Tightened

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UP).—Soviet troops have killed more than 8,000 surrounded Germans who refused to surrender north of Kirovograd, cut an important German railroad inside the Dnieper Bend and broadened their front in Western Ukraine, Moscow announced tonight.

The Soviets also advanced to within 20 miles of the Odessa-Warsaw railroad, last main escape route for large German forces in Southern Ukraine, and moved within 22 miles of the junction of the line at Zhmerinka.

Moscow's broadcast war bulletin announced that Gen. Nikolai V. Vatutin's fast-moving First Ukrainian Army captured more than 60 towns in today's fighting.

CUT RAIL LINE

The most important of them was Nemirov, at the Bug River 60 miles from Bessarabia and 20 miles north-east of the Odessa-Warsaw line. By taking that town the Soviets moved to a point 32 miles southeast of Zhmerinka and also cut the railroad running from Vinnytsa, 28 miles to the northwest, down through the Dnieper Bend to Smela.

On the same sector the Soviets also took the town of Voronovitsa, 15 miles southeast of Vinnytsa and eleven miles from the Bug River. Voronovitsa is only 25 miles from Zhmerinka.

The bulletin reported that in the fighting north of Kirovograd, which fell Saturday, the Red Army forces surrounded the remnants of three German tank divisions, an infantry and a motorized division. They refused to surrender and 8,000 were wiped out.

The men on that front, commanded by Gen. Ivan S. Konev, captured more than 50 towns today on the fifth day of their offensive.

Vatutin's men, pounding toward a junction with Konev, meanwhile took Podobnya and Yarovka, 10 and 11 miles respectively north of the Uman rail junction. By taking Yarovka the Soviets cut the Smela-Khristinovka rail line, depriving the Germans threatened with entrapment along the upper Dnieper of another important supply line.

Vatutin's northwestern wing meanwhile punched deeper into western Ukraine as they drove within nine miles of the last German north-south railroad off that sector east of Brest Litovsk. Closing in on Sarny, the Soviets took Beresno, 24 miles southeast of Sarny and Lyudvopol, 37 southeast.

Capture of Beresno represented a 15-mile advance from Rudnya Bobrovskaya, taken Saturday. Beresno is nine miles east of the Leningrad-Lvov railroad which passes through Sarny.

Lyudvopol is 13 miles into Western Ukraine and the Soviets were advancing westward on a 36-mile front extending down from Sirshov, six miles east of Sarny, to Lyudvopol.

The Soviets were nearing their greatest victory of the war as they menaced seven key German railroad junctions spread over a rambling 400-mile Ukrainian front.

U. S. Planes Pound Foe in S. W. Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP).—Army and Navy bombers continued the air offensive against the Marshall Islands by attacking Japanese strongholds on Kwajalein, Ujae and Eniwetok islands over the week-end, the Navy announced today.

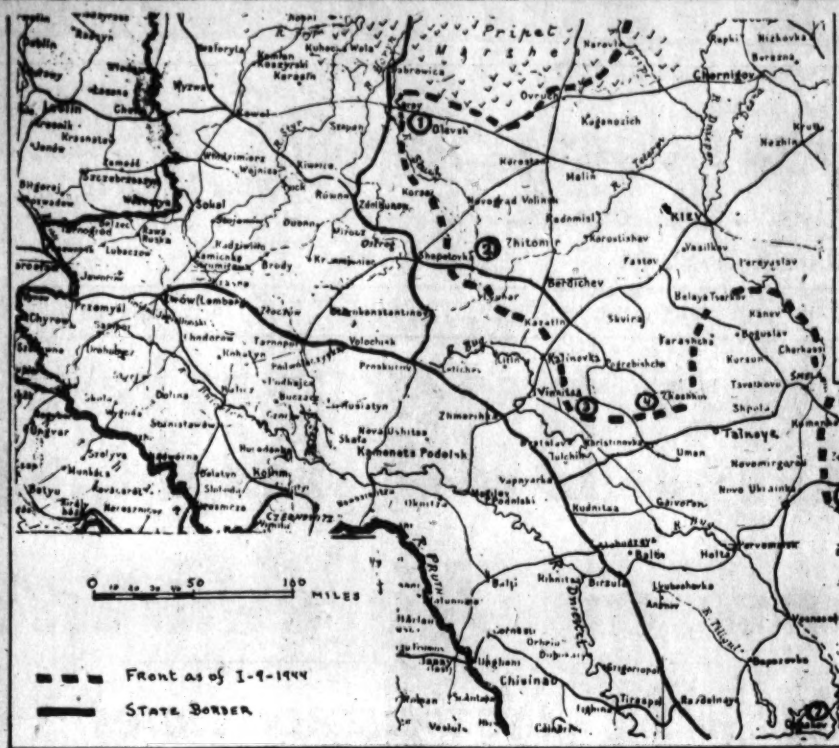
ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, Jan. 11 (UP).—American planes supporting ground operations are pounding Japanese installations and supply routes throughout the enemy's Southwest Pacific defense perimeter extending from Alexishafen in northern New Guinea 600 miles east to Rabaul and its supporting bases on New Ireland.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Monday communique reported a 92-ton raid on Alexishafen, on the western point of the perimeter, while heavy bombers smashed Rabaul and its subsidiary bases in a seventh consecutive attack for Solomon-based aircraft.

Other allied attacks rained explosives on Cape St. George, southern New Ireland Island; Cape Gloucester, Cape Gloucester and Arave on New Britain, and on the Huon peninsula, both sides of the Salor headland, and at Bogadim.

A prediction that the Allies' aerial nutcracker against Rabaul will leave that Japanese stronghold impotent against land advances was made today by Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Pitch, commander of allied aircraft in the South Pacific.

Due to the urgency of running Earl Browder's speech in full, Adam Lavin's column, 'They're Saying in Washington,' appears today on page 4.



THE MAKING OF A DISASTER

1. Vatutin reaches main north-south railroad near Smolensk.
2. Vatutin threatens Rowno-Proskurov R.R. at Shepetovka.
3. Vatutin threatens Vinnitsa and Zhitomir.
4. Vatutin advances on broad front toward escape line Smolensk-Vapnyarka.
5. Konev advances on Novorossiysk to cut other escape line from Smolensk.
6. Tolbukhin poised to strike at Kherson-Nikolaev.
7. Germans report Soviet landing near Ochakov (not confirmed yet).

The Map Talks

By a Veteran Commander

THERE is little to add to the picture presented by the map of the situation on the Southern Front.

In a nutshell it is this: the Germans are on the very verge of losing the complex of railroads: Sarny-Rowno-Shepetovka-Proskurov-Zhmerinka-Vapnyarka-Khristinovka-Tseretkovo-Smelc-Novoukrainka.

On the War Fronts

Thus it is clear that their Southern Front has been split from the Central Front. Their troops in the Bend of the Dnieper are in a huge trap. The trap itself is being split into segments. There is a sub-trap forming in the Kanev-Smelc-Tainoye area. Another sub-trap is forming in the Krivoi Rog-Nikopol area.

It is entirely possible that General Tolbukhin will now strike across the Dnieper at Kherson, combining this with amphibious landing operations between Nikolaev and Odessa (7 on map) so as to cut the escape lines into southern Bessarabia.

It is however, far from sure that a great spontaneous capitulation will take place. It seems more probable that the German armies of the south will melt gradually, losing a good part of their men killed and prisoners and most of their equipment, the rest managing to escape to Rumania. Note that the escape corridor is still 150 miles wide between Khristinovka and Ochakov.

IN Western Europe there were no major developments, except for the intensification of the German five-pronged drive into Bosnia against Marshal Tito's stronghold.

NO major developments in the Pacific.

IT seems as if the Global War were holding its breath, watching the titanic Battle of the Ukraine.

Swedish Paper Bares Finn-Nazi War Plan

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10.—Documentary evidence from undeniable Finnish sources have been uncovered showing that Finland is guilty, along with Germany, of assaulting the Soviet Union, of attempting to destroy Leningrad, and of seeking to seize Soviet territory for the building of an imperialist "Greater Finland."

The evidence has been revealed by the Swedish paper, Goeteborg Handelstidning, in an article dealing with "The Finnish Threat to Leningrad."

As this paper says, "Finland in 1941 attacked Russia and supported Germany in order, as [Minister of Foreign Affairs Vaino] Tanner cautiously put it, to recapture lost areas and more besides."

SEEK "GREATER FINLAND"

The war aims of Finland were clearly set forth, the paper says, in a book by the Finnish political theorist, Professor Jakkola, in which he declares that the Finnish Government is "interested" in Eastern Karelia and Leningrad. "The Finns also hoped to get Estonia," Goeteborg Handelstidning said, reporting Professor Jakkola's statements, "but met with opposition from the Germans."

However, German greed conflicted with Finnish greed, the paper observes.

"Before long, the Germans were also objecting to Finnish claims on Leningrad, and then sent the future German Reichs-commissioner of Leningrad to Helsinki, where he still is," the paper says.

The paper goes on to say that German opposition to Finnish claims on Leningrad forced Professor Jakkola to make a change in the book when the Swedish edition of his book was brought out later on. In the Swedish edition he says that "the question of Leningrad will be settled afterward," meaning, says Goeteborg Handelstidning, that it will be settled by the Germans.

This Swedish paper also quotes two leading Finnish newspapers, Ayan Sunnia and Helsingin Sanomat, spokesmen for the Mannerheim-Ryti regime, as to Finnish implication in predatory war aims.

Ayan Sunnia said as late as June,

Packed Garden Hails 20 Years of 'Daily'

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Worker's message must be carried farther than ever before.

Poster made a dramatic appeal to the 20,000 people inside the Garden to make a mass purchase of subscriptions to the Daily Worker. The response was enthusiastic and workers struggled to keep pace with the requests in the audience.

In addition to Browder and Foster, the Garden meeting had one of the most imposing list of speakers ever to mount that famous platform and including, like the audience, non-Communists as well as Communists. The speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the Communist Party's National Committee; Israel Amter, New York state chairman; City Councilmen Benjamin Davis, Jr., and Peter V. Cacchione; Frederick N. Myers, vice president of the National Maritime Union; Rev. A. Clayton Powell; and Mike Gold, whose column has been one of the Daily Worker's most popular features for 14 years.

In addition to the speakers a colorful and inspiring playlet entitled "Great Tide Rolling" was presented as part of last night's program. The playlet was written by Mike Stratton and Mark Hess and brought home in a warm fashion the esteemed and necessary place which the "Daily" occupies in American life.

The Daily Worker's part in helping to bring maturity to the trade union movement of the country was emphasized by Frederick N. Myers, vice president of the National Maritime Union, who paid tribute to the "Daily" for its assistance to his own union.

"The role which the Daily Worker has played in bringing maturity to the trade union movement has earned the respect and deserves the gratitude of every American who cherishes the life and continued growth of our great country," the seamen's leader declared.

Reminiscing a bit on the big maritime strikes of 1936 and 1937 which brought about the powerful and progressive N.M.U., Mr. Myers related how other papers malign the earnest efforts of the seamen to achieve an American standard of work.

"The seamen depended on the Daily Worker as the one public organ which gave us a square deal and reported the true facts of our case against the shipowners," Myers recalled.

"POWELL LAUDS 'DAILY'." Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, who introduced himself as the editor of "the youngest people's press, the People's Voice," praised the Daily Worker for its unwavering leadership in the fight against race discrimination and anti-Semitism.

Speaking of the 1944 election, Powell expressed the opinion that the day of fascism at home and abroad has come to an end and that the year ahead will see the

election of true people's representatives from one end of the country to the other.

Amter introduced Louis Budenz, managing editor of the Daily Worker, as the evening's chairman. Budenz, before introducing the other speakers, told the audience something of the brief history of the Daily Worker, recalling "the breathless moment in Chicago 24 years ago" when the first issue of our paper came off the press.

"Many of those who went out in the night after their long hours in mill or mine to sell the paper to their fellow-workers would hail this day," Budenz declared, looking about at the thousands upon thousands of people who had gathered to pay tribute to the paper.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn made a special plea to the huge audience to see to it that they and all their associates express themselves quickly on the case of Mrs. Raisa Browder. She took note of the "many hundreds of protests which have already been made against the outrageous and shameful order to deport Mrs. Browder."

"We know that people all over the country are appealing to the President to set aside this outrageous order, which is in contradiction to every principle enunciated at Tehran," Elizabeth Flynn declared.

A resolution, unanimously passed, appealed to the President to put an end to the persecution of Mrs. Raisa Browder.

Mike Gold told the Madison Square Garden rally of the Daily's role in sounding the alarm against fascism when anti-fascism was not yet popular.

"Our Daily Worker was from the first a leader against the rising tide of world fascism," Mike Gold said. "It never flinched or compromised in the struggle. This is the highest claim to honor as a people's newspaper."

Those two popular representatives of the people, City Councilmen Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., appeared as stars in the "Great Tide Rolling" pageant. Both Cacchione and Davis had "straight" lines, however. Each paid tribute to the "Daily" for its work in the elections.

"With the help of the 'Daily' and the Worker we are going to bring about a realization of the pledge

Bolivia's 'Special Agent' in U. S. Needs Probing, Linked to Coup

Finnish Woman Writer Gets Life

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10.—The noted Finnish woman dramatist, Hella Vuolijoki, tried by the Germans in a Finnish court for alleged espionage on behalf of Russia, has been sentenced to life imprisonment. It was learned this week.

Two other Finnish women, not identified in the newspaper Tidningen's account of the trial, were executed.

Miss Vuolijoki was the most noted modern Finnish dramatist. Her plays were produced by the Finnish State Theater, and were universal favorites. Many of them had been translated, or were in process of translation, for production in other countries and for movie production in Hollywood.

Miss Vuolijoki was charged with giving aid to Allied prisoners, and with sheltering a "Soviet woman parachutist."

I made to the people who elected me, to wipe out Jim Crow and anti-Semitism in New York City," Councilman Davis declared.

Councilman Cacchione asked the audience how it would like to see "a few more people's councilmen down in City Hall with Ben Davis and myself?"

"How would you like to see people's representatives and Senators in Albany and down in Washington," he asked. "Let's send the circulation of the 'Daily' and the Worker into the hundreds of thousands. Let's make The Worker an even greater weapon for a speedy victory and a people's peace."

The playlet which was billed as one of the best productions ever put on in the Garden traced the history of the Daily and its work in helping to build the unions, in securing unemployment insurance, and in clarifying the international situation when the rest of the press looked benignly at fascism.

A remarkably able cast of young actors and actresses portrayed union members, unemployed, and Soviet workers organizing a factory in the U.S.

A young actor named Billy Rolfe drew terrific applause from the Garden audience for his portrayal of pro-fascist news commentators and other reactionary individuals.

But when Councilmen, Cacchione and Davis appeared as part of "Great Tide Rolling" to pay tribute to their paper, too, the cheers and applause rolled down from the very roof.

Congressmen Can't Serve in Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP)—President Roosevelt informed the War and Navy departments today that the constitution forbids members of Congress from serving in the legislature and as active members of the armed forces at the same time.

State Dept. Says Moscow Accord Bars New War

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union by their Four-Power Declaration in Moscow abolished the "great certainty of a third world war," said James C. Dunn, an Assistant Secretary of State, in his broadcast Saturday night opening the radio series, "The State Department Speaks."

Mr. Dunn, who accompanied Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Moscow as the latter's political adviser on European affairs, discussed the Moscow Conference in a question-and-answer program for the National Broadcasting Company.

"These four nations," he said, "committed themselves to a policy of continuing cooperation. If they hadn't done so, the international future would indeed be a hopeless one."

Secretary Hull, who took with him a draft of the agreement which, with revisions, was signed by the four powers, said he was convinced there was sufficient common ground between the national interests of the countries to lay the basis for a better world," Mr. Dunn said.

Leo Pasvolsky, special assistant to the Secretary of State in charge of post-war planning, appearing on the same program, said that there must be "arrangements for settlement of international disputes by pacific means, rather than by recourse to war." He added that, however, there must be strength behind the decisions and means to suppress aggression.

In Sept. 1917 the German Imperial Army still garrisoned Lithuania and in the effort to gain a more popular base, the Germans set up the Taryba, the Lithuanian National Council, with Smetona at the head of it. That winter, the Taryba proposed an economic and political customs union with the Kaiser's Germany, and in the following June, Smetona invited the Duke of Wurttemberg to become the monarch of Lithuania.

But when the Kaiser toppled over in Nov. 1918, Smetona set himself up as Lithuania's ruler, together with another phony: Augustin Voldemaras. They swung over to the side of the Entente, and served the anti-Soviet intervention under the British just as they had served under the Germans. After a brief interlude, Smetona again forced his way to power in Lithuania in Dec. 1926—a few months after the previous

government had signed a mutual assistance treaty with the USSR. The following April, he dissolved the Lithuanian Diet, although his own party had only had three members out of 78 in it until 1926.

In Sept. 1929, he ousted his pal Voldemaras, and Lithuania under him was governed as a typical fascist state. Smetona called himself the "Tautos Vadas," which can best be translated as Der Fuehrer.

With the rise of Hitler, Smetona again switched his allegiance and Lithuania under him became a sort of Vichy state. And he managed throughout to acquire unusual wealth for himself, an orange grove in Palestine, a coffee plantation in Brazil, and a lavish country place in Bordeaux. Such was the adventurer who hoped to ride back into power on the wings of the Atlantic Charter with the help of American Munichmen.

Partisans Rout Chetniks in Bosnia

(Continued from Page 1)

Chetniks, and were engaged in heavy but successful fighting with the enemy in Montenegro, their communique said.

PETER NAMES

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Royal Yugoslav government-in-exile, headed by King Peter II, has forced the issue of its continued recognition by the leading United Nations by appointing Dr. Milha Krek, a Slovenian described as a former deputy prime minister, as its representative on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy.

The Moscow Conference declarations provided that both Greece and Yugoslavia would be entitled to representation on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, inasmuch as both were victims of Mussolini's aggression.

However, the setting up of the Yugoslav Provisional Government headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar and Marshal Tito, together with British and American avowals of aid to Tito as the main Yugoslav center of resistance to the Nazi Germany, has brought up the problem of how much longer the Allies would find it expedient to "recognize" the Yugoslav government-in-exile, now with headquarters in Cairo.

The Royal government's action in tossing its appointee, Dr. Krek, into the arena has brought the issue sharply to a head. It will now have to be settled one way or the other.

The announcement of today's raid on Sofia, the fifth in less than two months, and yesterday's battering of the U-boat nest of Pola on the Italian-Adriatic Coast came simultaneously with the revelation that American heavy bombers have transferred their operating bases from North Africa to Italy without missing a beat in their offensive.

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Court Upholds Viereck Conviction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP)—The U. S. Court of Appeals today upheld the conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, sentenced last July to from one to five years imprisonment for giving insufficient details on his activities as a German agent when he registered with the State Department under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

In an opinion by Judge Armstrong M. Doble, the court upheld admissibility of certain evidence introduced at Viereck's trial.

A conference of members of Knitgoods Workers, Local 155, will be held Wednesday 6 P. M. at Irving Plaza, 15th St., Irving Place, to form the Rank and File Group for the coming local elections.

The call was issued by J. Rapoport, as temporary chairman and P. Friedman, secretary.

Printed folder distributed among the members sharply attacks Manager Louis Nelson, the Norman Thomas "peace now" Socialist.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION of the Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists

To All Holders of Bail Fund Loan Certificates:

Notice is hereby given that the Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists is being dissolved and all Bail Fund Loan Certificates, heretofore issued, will be redeemed for their full cash value.

All certificates should be presented for surrender and payment on or before March 1, 1944, to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, at the office of Attorney Joseph R. Brodsky, 100 Fifth Ave. (corner 15th St.) New York 11, N. Y., on Mondays between the hours of 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. and on Thursdays between 4 and 7 P. M. and on Saturdays between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

Certificates presented for payment by a person other than the registered holder must be accompanied by proper proof of identity and authorization. Agents or representatives of groups or associations presenting certificates for redemption must submit authorization from the officers of the registered group or association.

The undersigned wish to express our heartfelt appreciation for the cooperation extended to us, as representatives of the Communist Party, U.S.A., by hundreds of fair minded, liberty loving American men and women, regardless of their political views and affiliations. We know full well the sacrifices made by many in lending us this money to use for bail for a period of over four years.

We are happy that our work is concluded, that all outstanding bail has been returned, and the cases in which we were directly involved are closed. We can say to our loyal and devoted friends and supporters that they have helped in a great patriotic service in the very best sense—by helping to maintain the civil rights of all Americans by defending civil rights for Communists.

We are happy now to be able to refund all outstanding loans, so generously made to us over such a length of time, and deeply appreciate the patience and sympathetic understanding of those who have helped bring our work to successful fruition.

Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists

Robert Minor, Chairman,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Sec'y-Treasurer.
Dated: New York, Jan. 7, 1944.

Appeal for Books to New Amter Library

The New York State Committee of Communist Party yesterday announced the setting up of a library for its political workers to be called the Amter Library in honor of its chairman, Israel Amter, veteran anti-fascist and labor leader. Simultaneously, Alberto Moreau, director of the State School Commission, called upon members and friends of the Communist Party to contribute books and magazines dealing with state politics, American history, legislation and general information.

The Amter Library will be located at 35 East 12th St. on the fifth floor next to the spacious offices of the State School Commission, which is in charge of classes for Party personnel.

Mr. Moreau explained that the library will feature five main categories of books.

Smetona: The 'Hitler' of Lithuania

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The death of Antanas Smetona who suffocated after a fire in his son's home in Cleveland, brings to the fore the activities of a number of Baltic reactionaries in this country.

We aren't writing an obituary for this particular man. But he was one of the most characteristic of the political gamblers who governed the Baltic states in the twenty years between the two wars.

Smetona was the dictator of Lithuania from 1926 to 1940, when the Lithuanian people tossed him out and shortly after voted to join the Soviet Union. His minister, P. Vlas Zadelkis, remains in Washington as the head of the so-called Lithuanian Legation, still recognized by the State Department. It was

Zadelkis who made the suggestion yesterday, in very bad taste to say the least, that Smetona be buried in our national cemetery at Arlington.

Most newspapers described Smetona's activity as a Lithuanian nationalist in Czarist times. Some of them note the fact that when he was kicked out of Lithuania, he went to Berlin—in 1940—and from there made his way to the United States.

Here he became quite a patriot, got around the country selling war bonds, and interspersed his lofty praise for the Atlantic Charter with the most insidious anti-Soviet agitation. Reactionary Lithuanian newspapers in this country were continually inspired by Smetona. One of them, Vienybė, published in Brooklyn, ran a banner headline on June 23, 1941: "Lithuanian Is Now Free." But that's only a fraction of the real story.

Congress Plays Politics on Aid to Vets Congress Awaits President's Speech

President Has Called for Quick Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Congress faced the problem today of providing for soldiers and sailors discharged from the service.

Proposals for such aid range all the way from war insurance for re-education and rehabilitation to mustering out pay, unemployment allowances and coverage under the Social Security old-age pension system for time spent in military service.

Last October in a Congressional message President Roosevelt asked for early action on a post-war program to make it "financially feasible for every man and woman who has served honorably for a minimum period in the armed service... to spend one calendar year in a school, a college, a technical institution or in actual training in industry" at government expense.

Following up with a special message to Congress on Nov. 23, the President proposed more specific action "to bridge the gap from war to peace."

He asked that Congress provide, first, mustering out pay in a reasonable and uniform amount, to be disbursed on an installment basis; second, uniform unemployment allowances for a reasonable period while discharged military personnel are seeking jobs; and finally, coverage in the old-age and survivors' benefit funds provided by the Social Security Act for time spent in service.

PARTISAN POLITICS

To date, Congress has been playing partisan politics with the veterans' aid problem. Right now there is a squabble between the House World War (1) Veterans Committee and the Invalid Pensions Committee as to which will have jurisdiction of veterans allowances.

A subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee is due to consider a bill already passed by the Senate providing from \$200 to \$500 in soldier discharge payments.

But there is a strong movement in the committee to substitute a bill which would give soldiers a bonus, similar to the plan initiated after the first world war.

Many observers here point out that a system whereby a discharged veteran will receive a substantial sum, say \$100 a month for a period of 18 months, is preferable to a cash mustering-out payment.

Along these lines is the proposal by Rep. Chet Holifield who introduced a measure H. R. 3735 which provides \$100 a month for 12 months.

SENATE BILL

Under the Senate bill, the \$500 top payment would go to persons who had served outside the continental limits of the United States after Pearl Harbor for 18 months or more. Those who had served 12 to 18 months would get \$400; and those less than 12, \$300. For service within the continental limits of the country after Pearl Harbor the maximum limit would be \$300 for 12 months or more of service and the minimum \$200 for less than 12 months' service.

In the case of those receiving more than \$200, one-third would be paid at the time of discharge, the balance being payable in two equal monthly installments. Those entitled to \$200 would receive half at the time of discharge and the other half a month later.

"But it has been pointed out that this measure works to the hardship of soldiers who have been stationed for long periods of time in camps in this country through no choice of their own."

There is no dearth of proposals in Congress but they have been bottled up in the Military Affairs Committee. But immediate constructive action on mustering out pay for veterans is a "must."

Meeting to Hear Foster, Rev. White

"The Secret of Soviet Strength," a new book by Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury, is on sale in the lobby of the City Theatre, on East 14th Street. By special arrangements with the Eastside Bookshop, located in the 8th A. D. Club of the Communist Party, the management of the theatre has set up a booth in the lobby. The sale of the book has been truly phenomenal. On Saturday and Sunday of last week, 286 copies were sold.

This is only one instance of the remarkable response the people have shown to the Dean's great book. Throughout the city, Communist Party clubs have made arrangements with local newsdealers, candy stores and other tradesmen, for the sale of the book in their communities.

The campaign for the sale of the book will be highlighted at a meeting where William Z. Foster and the Rev. Eliot White will review the book. Literature directors, educational directors and other club functionaries of the Communist Party have been invited.

The meeting will take place on Thursday, Jan. 13 at 8 P. M. at Webster Manor, 119 E. 11th St., New York City.

Herlands Tells What Police Should Do To Combat Anti-Semitic Outrages

Following is the first of 12 recommendations resulting from the "Investigation of anti-American and Anti-Semitic Vandalism" by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation. The report was submitted by the commissioner to Mayor LaGuardia. These proposals deal with the nine effective activities by the Police Department.

It is recommended that the following steps be adopted by the Police Department to provide more effective police action and special police measures:

(a) The Police Commissioner should make a clear and unequivocal statement of official Police Department policy, in particular with regard to cases of anti-American and anti-Semitic vandalism and violence and, in general with regard to all activities designed to foment racial and religious hostilities and disorders.

Such a statement of official policy is necessary in view of: (1) the present conflict of opinion among Police Department officials and members as to the seriousness of the situation; (2) the frequent failure of the police to recognize the distinction between these incidents and ordinary juvenile delinquency and neighborhood hoodlums; and (3) the view held by a large section of the public that the police are either unwilling or have failed to cope with the problem.

(b) Members of the police force should be specifically advised that persons committing anti-American and anti-Semitic assaults and destruction of property can be arrested and prosecuted for one or more of the following crimes: inciting to riot, malicious mischief, assault, and disorderly conduct.

(c) Where complaints or information are received by the police, whether over the telephone or in person, concerning the commission of overt, criminal forms of anti-American and anti-Semitic conduct:

(1) police action should be speeded up by the making of an immediate investigation;

(2) additional and concentrated use should be made of radio patrol cars and mobile detective units;

(3) precinct station houses should maintain complete and accurate records of all such complaints received;

(4) all witnesses should be promptly interviewed for the purpose of obtaining detailed information, clues and "leads";

(5) all such information, clues and "leads" should be followed up;

(6) particular care should be exercised to preserve possible fingerprints of the culprits and

there should be more frequent use of fingerprint experts of the Police Department.

(d) All evidence, information and reports concerning such cases should, regularly and on a current basis, be forwarded to a Main Office squad, such as the Sabotage Squad, which should be entrusted with over-all, centralized responsibility.

Such Main Office squad should perform the following functions, among others:

(1) to serve as the official central clearing house for all current information on anti-racial and anti-religious crimes and related activities;

(2) to maintain appropriate files and indices for such purpose;

(3) to determine whether there is any significant pattern among the reported cases, in terms of individuals, gangs and un-American organizations; and

(4) to maintain spot maps, both citywide and in terms of precincts, showing the current geographical distribution of these cases. Such a spot map will instantly reveal any "problem areas." A concentration of cases in particular precincts would indicate the necessity for intensified police action in that neighborhood. Such up-to-date spot maps would also serve as a guide for the work of the Juvenile Aid

Bureau in conjunction with the local "community coordinating councils," discussed below in this report.

Public knowledge that the Police Department was setting up such a clearing house of information on anti-American and anti-Semitic activities would serve to allay fears, relieve tensions and encourage public confidence that the police authorities are ready, willing and able to combat those forces and individuals that seek to foment religious and racial strife.

(e) The "precinct coordinating councils" plan, recently announced by the Police Department, should receive the full cooperation of the community. However, this plan should have a broader objective than ordinary juvenile delinquency. Specific and detailed recommendations are submitted below in this report under "Recommendations No. 2."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. (UP)—The 78th Congress opened its second session today and awaited President Roosevelt's annual State of the Union message scheduled for tomorrow after tackling an accumulation of domestic and foreign problems vibrant with political implications.

The White House announced that Mr. Roosevelt, who has been ill, will not deliver his annual message in person as in the past.

He will send it to the Capitol to be read by clerks and then will supplement it with a more concise version to the nation in a half hour radio address tomorrow night.

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said the President's annual budget message—expected to call

for about \$25,000,000,000 for fiscal 1945—will go to Congress Thursday.

Senator Walter F. George requested and was granted unanimous consent in the Senate to make the pending \$2,275,000,000 tax bill the first order of business and to consider first the provision under which social security tax rates would be frozen at present levels for another year. A temporary freeze expires March 1.

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Dewey Ignores Labor, Woos GOP Old-Guard

By Mac Gordon

A careful examination of Governor Dewey's message to the State Legislature last Wednesday reveals that as a political document its appeal is entirely to business and to the rural areas. It makes no effort to offer anything specific to labor.

At first thought, this seems rather surprising since one would think that a shrewd politician like Dewey would, for demographic reasons, throw some sop to labor in a state like New York.

But it wasn't the election that Dewey had in mind when he drew up the message. He had in view the nomination. He depends entirely upon the Old Guard, conservative, Hooverite elements in the party in order to win the G.O.P. designation.

He directed his message, which was bound to receive considerable national attention, at them, and any slightest concessions to labor, even for demographic reasons, may prove harmful among the die-hard.

BONES TO LABOR

That doesn't mean that he may not offer labor a few small bones during the session. Ever since he took over the reins of the state GOP organization, the legislative leaders have adopted a conciliatory manner toward labor, and maneuvered to prevent a head-on clash with the trade union movement while giving as little as possible. Behind this tactic has been the realization that the Republicans could never win the state unless they at least neutralized labor. It cannot be denied that the tactic has proven effective for the GOP.

Whatever slight concessions Dewey does decide to give will be given quietly, in such a way that it will register with state trade union leaders, but will not get the national spotlight until the actual campaign.

Specific proposals in the message include "revision" of the corporation taxes so as to "encourage" business to settle in New York. This is the language of the corporation lobbies when they demand tax cuts. No need to dwell on the appeal this will have for the business interests associated with the Hoover wing of the GOP.

A whole group of measures designed to aid the "tax-payer" are proposed by the Governor. One would continue in operation the 25 per cent emergency tax cut passed two years ago by the Republican Legislature during the Lehman Administration, when state finances were out of the red. Another would simplify the tax blank. And a third, perhaps most important, would freeze the \$140,000,000 state surplus into a post-war reconstruction fund, a proposal that would warm the cockles of the heart of any "economy" advocate, assuming he has one.

For the rural areas, the Governor proposed that the state take over acquisition of rights-of-way, hither-to a responsibility of the counties. This will save the rural counties about \$7,000,000 a year. Let any one think that Dewey intends to dig into state surpluses to raise that \$7,000,000, let me hasten to add that he proposes to divert state gasoline tax funds, segregated for highway construction and repair purposes, to that end.

Indirectly this, of course, will save farmers some money in local taxes. But Dewey evidently didn't feel that this was enough for the farmer. So he threw in a pious phrase about the "record of service" of his

Spangler Mum on Soldier Vote-Why?

(Continued from Page 1)

officers to inject partisan politics into the American divisions abroad was made by Spangler himself, in the course of a press conference in Chicago Sunday, the day before the National Republican Committee and various state GOP heads were scheduled to meet. Today, the National Committee will hold a one-day session alone to determine the time and place of the national convention.

The fact that such a survey was conducted before Congress passed a soldier vote measure was interpreted to mean that the GOP position on the soldier vote would be determined by how the soldiers will vote, not on any considerations of democracy or alleged "constitutionalism."

SOLDIER VOTE ISSUE TOPS CONGRESS LIST

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—As soon as Congress reconvened today there were immediate demands on the floor of the House for passage of legislation giving our A-Number-One citizens—11 million servicemen—the right to vote.

Rep. Michael J. Bradley, Pennsylvania Democrat, and Rep. George H. Bender, Ohio Republican, speaking as "Representative of the two major political parties" declared that soldier voting is a "non-partisan issue; it transcends party politics and party lines."

Carrying out their pledge to "leave no stone un

Union Lookout, regular column of the Daily Worker Labor Department, is omitted from today's issue in order to present the text of Earl Browder's speech last night at Madison Square Garden. The column will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Browder Urges Unity For Victory, Post-War

(Continued from Page 1)

It is my considered judgment that the American people are so ill-prepared, subjectively, for a deep-going change in the direction of socialism that post-war plans with such an aim would not unite the nation, but would further divide it. And they would divide and weaken precisely the democratic and progressive camp, while they would unite and strengthen the most reactionary forces in the country. In their practical effect, they would help the anti-Tehran forces to come to power in the United States.

If the national unity of the war-period is to be extended and even strengthened in the post-war period, then we must recognize that in the United States this requires from the Marxists the re-affirmation of our war-time policy that we will not raise the issue of socialism in such a form and manner as to endanger or weaken that national unity.

The most reactionary and pro-fascist circles in the U. S. have taken up the banner of "Free Enterprise" in their bid for power in the 1944 elections. They hope thereby to throw confusion into the democratic-progressive camp, most of which is also committed to "free enterprise" as a synonym for capitalism.

Marxists will not help the reactionaries by opposing the slogan of "Free Enterprise" with any form of counter-slogan. If anyone wishes to describe the existing system of capitalism in the United States as "free enterprise," that is all right with us, and we frankly declare that we are ready to cooperate in making this capitalism work effectively in the post-war period with the least possible burdens upon the people. We do not in any degree draw political lines of division for the 1944 elections on any form of the issue of "Free Enterprise."

Even such elementary measures as nationalization of the banks, railroads, coal and steel, although they would obviously make American capitalist economy much stronger and more capable of solving its problems, would be resisted desperately by powerful circles in America. Such measures would not now have even the united support of the labor movement. Therefore they cannot be the program for national unity.

The issue of "Free Enterprise" is not in any way an issue in the Congressional and Presidential elections. The policy of supporters of Tehran must be to seek and facilitate support from all classes and groups, with the working people as the main base, from the big bourgeoisie to the Communists.

With such a broad and all-inclusive approach, it is idle chatter to speak of winning the vast majority of the United States to the Tehran policies.

While we cannot invent programs, it is possible to begin to examine the approach to the common path of dealing with economic problems, on the basis of unity of different classes.

Such an economic program must be designed to win a maximum of agreement, and rouse a minimum of opposition, from at least the two most decisive groups; first, the businessmen, industrial and financial capitalists and their managers, who have effective direction of the nation's economy; and second, the

working classes, organized labor and the farmer.

One common idea seems to have crystallized in both these two main groups, and this is the impossibility that our nation be permitted when the war ends to plunge into a new economic crisis. Not even the most reactionary capitalist organizations are willing nowadays to subscribe to the dismal prediction made by the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Annals, March, 1942), which described the post-war economic situation—as they saw it then—in these words:

"The national income will drop almost overnight to one-third or one-half of its war peak. . . . There will be corresponding unemployment. . . . Any plan that fails to accept these facts is unrealistic and futile."

Now, on the contrary, on all sides there is general agreement that the marvelous expansion of American productive economy to meet the war needs has proved beyond question, that there is no valid reason why the same economy, including agriculture, should not produce for peace-time needs at approximately the same level, and that no plan is worth considering that proceeds from any other basis.

The Committee for Economic Development, set up by "business leaders and corporation officers" to study post-war needs, says:

"The problem, as the Committee sees it, is first of all to make the transition from war to peaceful economic activity. When peace comes, the government will no longer be in the market for \$85,000,000,000 worth of war goods which it is spending in 1943. A minimum of 7,000,000 men in the armed services and most of the 30,000,000 persons now in the war industries will be eager for productive work in peacetime pursuits. To provide employment for these millions of men and women, it will be necessary to offset quickly the billions of dollars of war production with an equivalent output of peacetime goods and services. Approximately an output of \$135,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000 (at 1941 prices) will be required. This output must be reached quickly—at most within two years after peace comes—and employment must be increased by half a million jobs per year in subsequent years to take care of normal increases in available manpower." (Summarized by Lewis L. Lorwin, "Post-war Plans of United Nations," N. Y., 1943; pp. 27-28.)

Whence will come the markets for an additional \$85 billions of peacetime goods after the war? Clearly a large part of it, perhaps as much as a half, must under our economic system be foreign markets.

The Tehran Conference, for the first time, gave a realistic perspective of the quick organization of huge foreign markets. Such huge foreign markets are unthinkable except under stable conditions, free from international or civil wars of major proportions. Without such foreign markets there is no possibility to find an economic foundation to the national unity within the United States.

Most capitalist circles are vehemently opposed to large scale government intervention in economic matters. Yet the Post-War Problem.

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Wants to Know:

Why Is Chicago 'Trib' Going Overseas?

Chicago labor—AFL and CIO—is giving the nation an example of a home front offensive directed against the country's chief appeasement organ—Col. Robert McCormick's Chicago Tribune.

Now there is a new alarming development—six overseas editions of the Tribune for distribution among the men in the services.

This announcement came only a few days after the New Year's Eve broadcast of Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, in which he called attention to the Tribune as an informer to the Axis.

"It is worth remembering," Davis said in that broadcast, "that the Times-Herald (Clay Patterson's Washington paper) was only one of the newspapers—the other was the Chicago Tribune—which three days before Pearl Harbor published to the world the plans by which we proposed to fight if there had to be a war. The enemy, who was already nearing to Pearl

Harbor for the sneak attack, must have been grateful for the information; as he will be grateful for the endeavor of the Patterson-McCormick press to undermine confidence in our military leadership."

3 DAYS BEFORE

Chicago trade unions have been circulating for some time photostatic reproductions of the Dec. 4, 1941 headline of the Tribune. It read:

"F.D.R.'s War plans!"

Under it followed the sensationalized story to which Davis referred. More than a month has passed since the CIO Council of Chicago passed a resolution demanding that Attorney General Francis Biddle investigate and "silence" the "fifth column statement" of the Tribune. Permission to spread the poison overseas seems to be the reply.

Chicago labor is going ahead with ever greater effort behind its boycott-the-Trib campaign. A permanent anti-Tribune committee consisting of leaders of many unions

was formed. A half million copies of a reprint of a Chicago Sun (Field paper) expose of the Tribune, were distributed. The boycott resolution is being adopted at meetings of shop stewards in many plants.

Tribune anti-labor lies are taken up and fully exposed. In the process of this drive the organized workers are becoming armed against the Tribune's poison attacks which are expected to become even more vicious as the 1944 election campaign gains momentum.

Further evidence that labor is becoming increasingly aware of the treacherous role of the McCormick-Patterson-Hearst press, is the full page play in the current CIO NEWS, national CIO organ, showing photostats of past articles in the Hearst papers under the by-line of Mussolini, Herman Goering, Franz von Papen and Alfred Rosenberg.

The CIO warns the workers against the Hearst chain of papers as "the chief outlet of native fascist propaganda in this country."

Reviews Dubinsky's War Record in ILG

By Arnold Ames

(Rank and File Leader, International Ladies Garment Workers Union)

From the review of the union's membership growth and other progress that we gave in the first article, one would conclude that our union is in a healthy state economically. But these union conditions and the life of the union itself are seriously threatened unless we change the present course of the union. This means that our leadership must abandon the anti-union policies and rejoin now, and actively participate in, the progressive labor and peoples movements nationally and internationally in support of the United Nations for the winning of the war and for a peoples peace.

II

DUBINSKY WAR RECORD

A quick glance at the war record of the Dubinsky-Antonioli leadership in the ILGWU for the past two years shows why our membership is alarmed.

1. They attacked Russian War Relief. Only later did they switch to support of that institution when practically the entire labor movement gave it official endorsement, and membership pressure, made their stand extremely unpopular.

2. The Dubinsky-Antonioli group which is the real boss in the state ALP, is responsible for the splits and ensuing primary struggles in every election campaign. Their policy had the effect of weakening pro-Roosevelt forces.

3. They were the organizers of the Alter-Ehrlich anti-Soviet campaign in concert with the Polish pro-fascist emigres, who helped to break Soviet-Polish diplomatic relations. This intrigue was organized in our union headquarters and financed mainly from our union funds, without permission of the membership.

4. They were the ones who together with the reactionary Matthew Woll blocked AFL participation in Anglo-Soviet-American Trade Union Unity as exemplified by the speech of Isidore Nagler at the Southport Congress of British labor.

5. They supported the re-admission into the AFL of the defeatist and anti-Semitic John L. Lewis, and at this writing despite the criticism of their own Jewish Daily Forward have not attacked Lewis.

6. The Dubinsky-Antonioli Social-Democratic Federation leadership has systematically oppositionality in the ILGWU, in the Italian Labor Union and among the Jewish people as well as labor unity nationally and internationally.

On all these questions they acted without consultation or approval of the membership. Not once were any of these issues brought to local meetings. The single exception was the Alter-Ehrlich case which the members thoroughly repudiated in most locals where it was raised, and where members had the freedom to express sentiment.

\$60,000,000 BONDS BOUGHT

To cover up this anti-war record and to placate the membership this same leadership carried out a number of important patriotic campaigns.

Our union carried through a successful \$25,000,000 War Bond Campaign. Our membership purchased an additional \$3 million dollars worth of bonds making it a total of \$28 million.

The membership contributed one day's pay for allied and U. S. war relief, amounting to \$1,500,000. There were also local contributions to various war causes from time to time.

The fact that our membership bought \$3 million dollars worth of bonds over and above the \$25,000,000 campaign without much prompting of the union shows the tremendous pro-war sentiment of our membership. The pro-Allied especially pro-Soviet sentiment of the ILGWU membership is best illustrated by the fact that after generously contributing to all union drives, we contributed tens of thousands of dollars to Russian War Relief and other war causes through rank and file campaigns. The two Boroughwide campaigns alone raised \$30,000. There were also many independent campaigns to which the ILGWU

Murphy Tells Jersey AFL-Unity Works

(Continued from Page 1)

—that they be registered voters and show proof of registration. He urged action also to make Election Day a paid holiday, as a means of stimulating voting.

Referring to the Little Steel formula, Murphy said its abandonment was not sought, providing that price rollbacks and other stabilization requirements were carried out.

BLASTS AMA

Mr. Murphy hit out at the American Medical Association for its opposition to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, whose adoption, he said, "will be the greatest step forward in social security since the adoption of the original law."

The convention, which represents approximately 300,000 AFL members, heard a report from Malcolm Steek, Federation vice-president, gave a real picture of labor unity in action.

Steek told how the ABC committee in Camden and Gloucester counties not only elected two labor State Assemblymen and two labor town Freeholders and plied up a 14,000 majority for Murphy in the gubernatorial race, but elected a laborite to the Board of Education in Camden, established a Juvenile Delinquency Committee, uniting labor, and set up a Federal Savings and Loan Association, which also is operated by labor of all affiliations.

He stressed that these were the "concrete results of labor unity." "Without it, we could have achieved little," he said. "With it, we have planned and we have accomplished."

Louis P. Marcanti, federation president, urged scrapping the Little Steel formula, charging that prices have soared far beyond the 15 per cent general increases the formula allows.

The convention is almost without precedent in the East since its program has been shorn of the usual parade of outside star speakers who often take up most of the time for deliberations.

The meeting, which continues today (Tuesday) and tomorrow is a brass-tacks working conference with members of the AFL themselves, participants in war activities, giving from their own experience the reports on the War Labor Board War Manpower Commission and the like.

Of approximately 100 resolutions already introduced for action, several hail the Cairo and Tehran conferences and call for allied labor unity. At least one would put the convention on record behind the Green-Lucas soldiers' vote bill.

A. Raboy, Noted Jewish Novelist, Dies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10.—A. Raboy, noted Yiddish novelist and for 15 years a member of Morning Freiheit Association, died at Duart Sanatorium yesterday. He was 61 years old.

The body will be transferred to New York where funeral services are expected next Sunday.

A Communist of many years standing, member of the Furriers Union, International Workers Order and other labor organizations, Raboy was one of the prominent figures in Jewish cultural world. Author of about a dozen novels, his works were principally based on the life of Jews in agricultural life. He is regarded as the first to bring the life of Jewish farmers into literature. Among his works are "The Jewish Cowboy," "Bessarabian Jews," "A Strip of the Sea," "Mr. Goldberg," "Nine Brothers," and others. He wrote much in the Freiheit.

The IWO is preparing to publish an autobiography in three volumes. Raboy is survived by his wife and a son.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Phony Publicity Story

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.

THE brainstorm of the AFL publicity man who thought it would be a good idea to pass off as brand new a two-year-old telegram by General MacArthur praising labor has had some interesting repercussions.

The Washington Times-Herald, local outlet of the Patterson-McCormick axis, went wild over the story. An eight-column headline on page one proclaimed: "MacArthur Praises Labor." The Times-Herald has played up dissection in the Supreme Court, in Congress, in the administration agencies. But here was something really terrific: a row between General Marshall and General MacArthur.

"Labor," the official organ of the 15 railroad unions ran a front page blurb praising the Times-Herald for playing up this story. "The Times-Herald has been foremost among the papers which have voiced disgust with the action of the White House 'Palace Guard' in inducing a 'high percentage' of the army to give out scarce statements abusing labor," the railroad union paper said.

WELL, it turned out that the story was a phony. Most papers went pretty hard on the AFL publicity man who had pulled the dumb stunt. Mostly they sort of kidded the story. But the Times-Herald threw a page one connotation fit. If it had gone overboard before in playing up the original story, now it went doubly overboard in debunking it.

It used a huge photostat of the release by the American Federationist announcing that it was printing the telegram by MacArthur praising labor. Directly underneath was the heading: "AFL Exposed in Plot to Draw MacArthur into Marshall Row." The body of the story said that it had looked as if the Federationist was "to contain a recently received message from Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the South Pacific contradicting the official White House line on labor unions and strikes." But there was no fight. And that is why the Times-Herald was so furious.

I don't know how much thought the editors of "Labor" will give this little incident. But I can think of nothing that is more revealing of the real motives of the Times-Herald, the Chicago Tribune and men like Senator Wheeler and Rep. Shafer, the notorious Michigan defeatist, in adopting the role of friends of labor.

The Copperhead boys are obviously interested not in defending labor, but in stirring up dissension between labor and the administration and within the administration itself.

AND this Times-Herald incident is by no means the only example of how unreliable are some of these new-style friends of labor. Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas, a leading advocate of high prices and inflation, was a member of the Interstate Commerce Subcommittee which handled the Truman resolution granting the non-operating unions their eight-cent increase. And he supported the resolution.

When the President seized the railroads, Reed was indignant. "Labor" patted him on the back for taking essentially the same position as most of the railroad union leaders. But then Gen. Marshall came through with his criticism of strikes. And Senator Reed turned against labor in a violent and abusive statement replete with such phrases as "Wildcat Green."

It is understood that Donald Richberg, the Chicago lawyer who handled the case of the non-operating unions, was active in turning the railroad wage dispute into anti-administration channels.

And now Richberg has come out with two articles in the Scripps-Howard newspapers ad-

vocating what is only thinly disguised national security legislation. Richberg's proposed new legislation contains openly anti-labor proposals. For example, point seven of his program is: "Prohibit the creation or maintenance of any monopolies of employment by any concerted action of workers or management." If that wouldn't be interpreted to outlaw the closed shop and possibly even the union shop throughout American industry, I don't know what would.

It seems hardly necessary to belabor the point. No leader of an American trade union can hope to find stable alliance beneficial to labor if he starts fooling around with the anti-Roosevelt camp. As a new session of Congress gets under way, it appears particularly disturbing to find some leaders of the railroad unions ranting about the White House "Palace Guard" in approved Chicago Tribune style.

in the last year or so the railroad unions have been increasingly active on the legislative front. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, headed by A. F. Whitney, has been particularly aggressive. But other railroad unions have also begun to look beyond the narrow interests of their own special trades and coped with general legislative problems. Julius G. Luhrs, secretary of the Railway Labor Executives Association has been active in promoting such legislation as the soldier vote bill and the anti-poll tax bill.

It seems fantastic to think for a moment that any segment of the railroad unions could consider the possibility of abandoning the informal legislative teamwork between the AFL, the CIO and the administration which has in fact existed for some time on many issues. It is the development and extension of such an alliance rather than in flirtations with men like Senator Wheeler, that the railroad workers will find their real friends.

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee by the Mayor.

2. Establishment of local community coordinating councils.

3. Bringing home the fundamental responsibility of parents.

4. Further cooperation of public and parochial educational authorities to improve intercultural, interracial and interfaith relations.

5. Additional assistance should be sought from the churches and religious leaders.

6. Designation of panels of religious leaders to cooperate with the Justices and probation officers of the Children's Court.

7. Increased participation of war veterans' groups in the field of intercultural, interracial and interfaith relations.

8. Additional attention of the Office of War Information to the problem.

9. Increased responsibility of various community organizations.

10. Cooperation of complainants and victims with the police.

11. Cooperation of private and semi-public fact-finding organizations with the police and the Mayor's committee.

Several paragraphs of the Herlands report dealt with lax methods of the Police Department in handling cases of race hatred and violence growing out of it.

The Commissioner was sharply critical of the "police attitude." At one point he summed it up as follows:

"The original view-point of the Police Department has been that cases of anti-American and anti-Semitic vandalism and assaults and batteries were inherently no different from other cases of malicious mischief, assault and battery, disorderly conduct and juvenile delinquency."

"Such cases must necessarily be handled, for purposes of judicial proceedings, as cases of disorderly conduct, malicious mischief, etc. But in a more realistic sense, including considerations of national welfare and public safety, they involve much more than may be indicated by the technical Penal Law definition of the defendants' misconduct. These considerations should be recognized by and reflected in the administration of the Police Department."

The Herlands investigation, ordered more than a year ago by Mayor LaGuardia, was conducted by an investigating staff of ten headed by Abraham Weinman. The men on the staff were of various races and religions.

Among the cases cited in the Commissioner's report was one of a group of four teen-age girls who

roamed the streets of the South Bronx attacking Jewish children in the fall of 1942.

They developed a "game" which they called "Jew hunting," the object being to clear St. Mary's Park of Jewish children.

One of the girls was questioned by Herlands' investigator:

Q. Suppose you couldn't find any Jewish kids in St. Mary's Park, what would you do?

A. We would walk to Cypress Ave.

Q. Would you be looking for anyone there?

A. Yes.

Q. Whom would you be looking for?

A. Jewish kids.

Q. And what would you do?

A. We would beat them up.

Jews were singled out, the girls testified, because "we didn't think they were as good as us. They were inferior."

One of the girls admitted she was influenced by Christian Front and Mobilizers street corner speakers in the neighborhood as the following testimony shows:

Q. Did you ever listen to any of those speakers?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember some of the things they said?

A. Yes.

Q. Supposing you tell us?

A. They told us not to patronize their (Jews') stores and the Jewish people ran the country.

Q. Did you believe what they said?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you believe that the Jewish people run the country?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you remember them saying?

A. They said the Jewish people have all the money.

Q. Do you believe that too?

A. Yes.

Q. You believe what the speakers said about Jews, is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you believe that the Jewish people run the country?

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A. Yes.</

BOOK REVIEW

"Walt Whitman, an American"

WALT WHITMAN, AN AMERICAN, by Henry Seidel Canby. Houghton Mifflin Company. 321 pp. \$2.75.

By Samuel Putnam

ONE of the most significant, unmistakable signs of Walt Whitman's enduring greatness is the fact that he is ever new, presents ever new and timely aspects of himself, to each succeeding era; and the outstanding service which Henry Seidel Canby has performed with his "Walt Whitman, an American" is undoubtedly just this: that he has revealed for us the profound and at times startling relevancy of the "Leaves of Grass" to the great struggle in which we are engaged today. His volume, accordingly, must take its place as one of the exceptionally important books of 1943. No one who is interested in democracy and a democratic culture can afford to overlook it. No Whitman lover should be without it.

Books about Whitman there have been, in considerable number (although not so many as one might suppose); biographies long and short, articles, brochures, full-length studies, bibliographies, what not; good, bad and indifferent. There is neither space nor necessity for going into this literature here. It may merely be said that, while the majority of these writings deal with special, too often isolated, phases of the poet's life and work, the comparatively few attempts which have heretofore been made to grasp Walt Whitman and his

"Leaves," entire, have been none too successful in any instance.

An Excellent Presentation

"Who touches this, touches a man," Walt himself has said of his book. To "touch" the man is easy enough; but to encompass him—? Of one thing I do feel certain, and that is that Mr. Canby has given us the best summing up and presentation possible for this present period, the period of the People's War. Indeed, I am by no means sure that this is not, all in all, the best book on Whitman yet—and I am not forgetting Newton Arvin's sincere and scholarly effort at a Marxist placement some six years ago (Macmillan, 1938).

Henry Seidel Canby is, it goes without saying, definitely not a Marxist. The one reference he has to Marx, "who believed that history itself could be explained by

economic law," shows that he identifies Marxism with a rigid and lifeless economic determinism, that he does not understand it as dialectics. Nevertheless, aside from a minor flaw, perhaps, here and there, such as one might expect to find in any work, the true Marxist will be able to agree with him practically all the way through.

If this is true, it is, I think, for the reason that, in addition to being a life-long student of American literature and one of the pioneers in the field, he is, as one can plainly see from these pages, an ardent believer in democracy and hater of fascism.

"Now," he says, "when it is so necessary for Americans to feel the strength and continuity of their own tradition, a new life of Whitman should be not so much a final mopping up of unpublished letters and fragments, as an attempt to set in order and make use of all pertinent information."

The Book Is Clear

And this is precisely what the author does. Realizing, as he tells us, that there "will presumably be a final book on Whitman," for the reason that the "Leaves" are "essentially his most important life," he proceeds to weed out the extraneous and irrelevant matter, with the object, rather, of giving us "the climate of his (Whitman's) mind."

This, then, is the "biography of an inner life," the life of "the problem child of American literature" who is at the same time the "zeer of American democracy."

"That 'biography of an inner life' may sound a little metaphysical but there is nothing metaphysical in Mr. Canby's treatment of his theme. That is one of the most gratifying things about his book, which is never mystical nor muddled, but always clear, and dialectical not mechanical in its interpretations. The author is not misled, as too many writers on Whitman have been, by the poet's talk of 'soul' and his high prophetic manner. 'Soul' for Whitman, he points out, was in essence unmetaphysical, while 'Leaves of Grass' is 'the greatest of humanitarian poems.'"

All this does not prevent his view-

ing Whitman as the "seer" or prophet of a democracy that is to come, here in These States and elsewhere over the world. "Seer," however, has much the same connotation that it held for the late Christopher Caudwell, who saw poetry as a "harvest song." Mr. Canby does not believe that Walt was so much the representative as the symbolic man of nineteenth-century America. He was not the "typical" American, any more than his language and his style, drawn from the Bible, from Shakespeare and from opera, was the common man's speech of his day. Yet it was for this common man, of his day and of the days to come, that he framed his chants. It was of the democratic harvest of the future that he sang.

On the biographic side—the book is a "study in biography" rather than a "life"—Mr. Canby again selects his material, making use of such matter only as is pertinent and indispensable to an understanding of the man, the poet, and the poet's all important message. It is a huge relief, for one thing, to find all the nasty talk about Walt's sex life dismissed, with a proper contempt, for what it is—guess-work and poppycock, with no foundation in fact.

Has Filled a Gap

One is similarly grateful for the excellent job which Mr. Canby does in demolishing the legend that Walt was "lame," "shillies," a "drifter." He shows us what the true meaning of Walt's "loafing" and "soul-inviting" was—namely, the process of creative meditation. Whitman, he stresses, had a highly successful career as a journalist before turning to poetry. In fact, by pointing out so fully the journalistic background of the author of the "Leaves," the present biographer has filled a gap and explained much.

In a subsequent article—for the implications of this important book cannot be exhausted in a single brief review—I will take up Mr. Canby's treatment of Whitman and the Civil War period, a subject that brings the poet vitally close to the freedom-loving, fighting peoples of the world today.

(To be continued tomorrow in Samuel Putnam's column.)



'Othello' Will Pass 100th Performance Mark This Week

The most successful presentation in this country of Shakespeare's immortal and human drama, "Othello," reaches its 100th performance milestone this week at the Shubert Theatre, New York City. The Margaret Webster production of the play, starring Paul Robeson as Othello, has been a triumph since its opening in 1930.

Now the American long-run record holder for "Othello," The Theatre Guild presentation has played to full capacity house and S. R. O. ever since it opened in New York. It easily passed the previous mark of 57 performances set also at the Shubert in 1925.

Mr. Robeson, world-famous actor and singer, plays the title role. "Appearing as Iago is Jose Ferrer; as Desdemona is Uta Hagen (Mrs. Ferrer); as Emilia, Webster; and as Cassio, James Monks. Others in the stellar cast include Faith King, Jack Manning, Averell Harris, Robert Perry, Phillip Huston and William Woodson.

Miss Webster, leading Shakespearean director in this country, staged "Othello." The settings, lighting and costumes were designed by Robert Edmund Jones. John Haggart serves associate producer.

Film Front Not All Critics Thought 1943 Greatest Film Year

By DAVID PLATT

THE New York Film Critics are far from agreed that Hollywood did a magnificent job on the war in 1943. In our own survey in The Worker on Jan. 2 we called the year just past the greatest in the history of Hollywood. We said 1943 will go down as the year of the great awakening in Hollywood. We based ourselves on a list of bests that included 20 films.

Bosley Crowther of the Times took a queer tack for a serious critic, said it was a disappointing year for Hollywood. The pictures of 1943 were a "generally middling lot of product in comparison with those of previous pre-war years," he charged. Crowther unfortunately based his pessimistic analysis on his own list of ten best which included "For Whom the Bell Tolls" (Whitewash in Technicolor) and failed to include such daring films as "Mission to Moscow," "Action in the North Atlantic," "The North Star," "Battle of Russia," "Edge of Darkness," "Behind the Rising Sun," "Keeper of the Flame," "Cross of Lorraine," "So Proudly We Hail," "Next of Kin," "Hangmen Also Die" and "This Land Is Mine."

Crowther ignored the cream of the 1943 crop which contained some of the healthiest and most courageous and most creative films of our time. He ducked into a prudent hole: only to come up with the ostrich head-in-sand observation that the year was dull because Hollywood was too cautious... its efforts lacked "creative daring."

The meaty democratic films of 1943 scared Otis L. Guernsey, Jr., conservative second-string art-for-art-sake critic of the Herald-Tribune as well as Crowther of the Times. Guernsey whose idea of the most important film of the year was Saroyan's cream-puff "Human Comedy," expressed opposition in his Sunday column to all "war melodrama film containing long, expulsive speeches about democracy." He suggested that such speeches be "woven into a new mat for the cutting-room floor." He was in favor of war films that never mentioned "a war aim or principle." "For Whom the Bell Tolls" for example.

Howard Barnes, the Tribune's first-string critic was much more enthusiastic about Hollywood's achievements in 1943. Although Barnes named "For Whom the Bell Tolls" one of the best, he said, "it was a fruitful year by and large." The general standard of screen offerings was exceptionally high—so high, in fact, that many of the best films of 1943 are still being shown widely. He said it was easy to single out 20 or 30 films which bore the "inescapable mark of artistic excellence." The film industry should be congratulated "for turning out so many worthwhile exhibits as it has."

I was happy to see Barnes pointing out in his column that "screen writing is finally becoming something to reckon with in the complicated mosaic of motion picture building." When I brought this question up at the last meeting of the Film Critics, I mentioned the large number of distinguished screenplays produced in 1943 and suggested an award to the authors of the best script. It was overwhelmingly rejected. Barnes was silent then. I see now that he merely wanted time to think it over. He now writes: "If the present trend continues, it will be necessary for the New York Film Critics to consider an award for the best script of the year." Amen to that!

Archer Winsten Comments

Archer Winsten in the Saturday, Jan. 8, issue of the Post commented on our "King-size list of 20 best films." The Daily Worker list he said, included "We Will Come Back," "Keeper of the Flame," "Edge of Darkness," "Behind the Rising Sun," and "The Cross of Lorraine." Winsten didn't care for any of these nor for "So Proudly We Hail" which was on our list. He said "Howard Barnes... compounded all the list choosers by coming up with 'Claudia' clenching between his teeth like a retriever. He may have thought himself alone with 'So Proudly We Hail' which was fairly rare, but David Platt of the Daily Worker turned up under his elbow with the same."

The New York Film Critics are far from agreed that Hollywood did a magnificent job on the war. Say isn't this where we came in!

THEATRE NEWS

The Theater Guild's third production of the current season, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," which will have in its cast Annabella, Louis Calhern and J. Edward Bromberg, is nearing the rehearsal stage. It was announced today by Lawrence Langer and Theresa Helburn, administrative directors of the Guild.

Stewart Chaney, well-known for his stage designs for "The Voice of the Turtle" and the Guild's "The Innocent Voyage," has been commissioned to create the settings for the new play by Franz Werfel and Clifford Odets.

Hilda Vaughn and E. G. Marshall, popular Broadway actors, have been signed to appear in important roles. Miss Vaughn, who has worked extensively both on the stage and screen, was last seen in Saroyan's "Get Away Old Man." Mr. Marshall has appeared in New York in such productions as "Prologue to Glory" and "Jason."

The Theater Guild also announces the signing of Karl Nielsen as general stage manager for the production to assist Ella Kazan, who will stage the production. Bettina Ceri will act as Mr. Nielsen's assistant. "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" will be presented by the Theater Guild in association with Jack H. Skirball.

MOTION PICTURES

"Brilliantly shining beacon in a stormy world,"—DAILY WORKER.
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
THE NORTH STAR
Original Story and Screen Play by
LILLIAN HELLMAN
Directed by LEWIS MILESTON
NEW VICTORIA
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MIDNIGHT SHOW EVERY NIGHT
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TODAY THROUGH WEDNESDAY
Matinee and Evening
In Person Stage Show
BORAH MINEVITCH'S
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ANITA - 10th St. Union Sq.
Singing Star of Radio
Other Big Acts On Screen 2 Hrs.
"Guadalcanal Diary"
"THE LITTLE DIDDLE"

IRVING PLACE

14th St. and Union Square
THE GREAT M. HANDEL
with the London Philharmonic
A Fresh Film Classic with Simon Simon
"LAU AUX DAMES"

Blanche Thebom, At Town Hall

Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano, will be heard for the first time in New York this Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, at 8:30 at Town Hall when S. Hurk presents her after two seasons of out-of-town concerting. Miss Thebom hails from Canton, Ohio, of a Swedish stock working family. Her performances during the last two years have included guest appearances with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra directed by Dimitri Mitropoulos and the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Eugene Ormandy. She revisits the latter organization on Friday, Jan. 17, in Philadelphia to sing the mezzo-soprano aria from De Falla's "El Amor Brujo."

MUSIC NOTES

Soprano Elisabeth Schumann, one of the foremost singers of the day, is soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra on "Invitation to Music" on Wednesday, Jan. 12 (WABO-CBS, 12:30 P. M. to 12 Midnight, EWT). Bernard Herrmann conducts the orchestra.

THE STAGE

RALPH WARNER says in THE WORKER—"Listen, Professor!" enriches the theatre. PUT IT ON YOUR IMMEDIATE THEATRE-GOING LIST."

DUDLEY DIGGES LISTEN, PROFESSOR!

A charming play indicative of the spirit of the peace-time Soviet. "Listen, Professor!" is a play by Alexander Afinogenov. One of the most popular and prolific playwrights of the USSR. Adapted by PEGGY PHILLIPS. FORREST THEATRE, 49th St. W. of 5th Ave. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."

—ATKINSON, Times
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269 SEATS at \$1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway at 42nd Street
Doors 8:00. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

PAUL ROBESON
Othello
in the Margaret Webster Production
JOSE FERRER - Uta Hagen
HARRIET WEBSTER - JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 46th St. Even. 8:30 doors 8:00. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 Shows

A TRIUMPH!—Borah, Herald Tribune

KIEPURA EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 46th St. C. I. 6-0739
Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 Shows

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present

WINGED VICTORY
by
MOSS HART
Columbia 6:15 and 7:15 Shows
Perf. Nightly Incl. Sunday (No Perf. Monday)
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY
44th St. Theatre, W. of 5th St. L. A. 4-4287
DOORS, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

"DAILY" SPORTS

The LOWDOWN - Some Words About Wergeses' Complaint and William Terry

NAT LOW

Garrulous little Chick Werges, for whom we have no special sort of fondness, seems to be right for a change in his complaint against the way in which referee Eddie Josephs "judged" the Jack-Lulu Constantino fight last Friday. Beau, you'll remember, won it after a farce of an affair, in which Lulu danced around all night as if on a pogo stick.

Josephs gave the fight to Lulu, 8 rounds to 2, and all I can say is that the blonde in the third row must have been more stunning than she seemed to be at first glance.

For Josephs certainly must have had his eyes peeled on her all during the ten rounds. He certainly wasn't watching the fighters in the ring.

The Daily Worker scorecard gave Beau the fight 7 rounds to 2 with one even. Most of the other scribes at ringside had it 7-3, or 6-3 and one even. One had it 8-2.

By stretching the imagination to the breaking point and carrying over some of the Christmas spirit, it may have been possible to give Lulu all of four rounds. But that and no more. Certainly not five or six—let alone eight.

Now the question arises, how was it possible for Josephs to be so far off the beam in the light of the consensus of the writers and the two other judges?

Frankly, I don't know. You could over-simplify the question by saying he is either crooked or incompetent. Both I believe are untrue. I would much rather believe he merely had an off-night where everything went bad. That's the only logical explanation for Josephs' record as a ref and a judge has been very good.

As for Wergeses' complaint, he is slightly justified, but only slightly. The "fix" in prize fighting went out with the advent of Mike Jacobs as a promoter. If you say nothing else about Jacobs you must admit that his regime has been the most honest and most progressive in the history of boxing in our country—despite its monopolistic character.

But Wergeses, who has a gold mine in Beau Jack, is not willing to take any chances. Thus the yelp.

Yelping is cheap and it also makes for publicity and more interest in his fighter. Which makes Mr. Wergeses about as dumb as a fox.

About 'Sweet' Bill Terry

The New York press, except for the Daily News (and that was to be expected), has been unanimous in its condemnation of Bill Terry's statement the other day about "baseball being too cheap for me."

Some of the sports writers took that pop-off to say about Terry what they've been thinking for many years.

If there ever lived an unpopular athlete, the dour, reactionary, vicious bourbon Terry was him. He was intensely despised by writers, fans and ballplayers alike. And the feeling was mutual. Terry liked no one but Mr. William Harold Terry. And with the personality he has it's a miracle he has been able to stand his own company these many years.

A sports writer stuck the monicker "Sweet William" on him some years ago and it really stuck. It was perfect and Terry squirmed whenever he saw it in print—which was nearly every day.

There will be no one to deny that Terry was one of the very best first basemen of baseball history. But his greatness ended right there. In his dealings with writers and players and fans he was a mean, self-centered, stupid, arrogant, vain and vicious guy who aroused more hatred than any man in baseball.

Terry is typical of the worst elements in the South, a real plantation straw-boss who hated democracy especially the Negro people. You will recall that he was the only manager polled some years ago who said quite openly that he would have nothing to do with Negro ball players. This came after every other pilot had declared his willingness and desire to use Negro players.

His fights with sports writers whose distasteful task it was to cover the Giants during Terry's reign as manager, is legend in baseball circles. His worst foe was Tom Meany then with the World-Telegram and now with P. M. Meany led the fight against the Terry dictatorship and helped considerably in getting him bounced out of his job as manager of the Giants. For this, Tom should be honored by all fans.

The worst example perhaps of sheer viciousness and cruelty which this guy ever exhibited took place some half dozen years ago and involved Clyde Castleman, a sweet young pitcher who could have developed into one of the better hurlers in baseball. After the 1935 season, when he was worked hard by Terry, Castleman came up with a sore arm—a condition which is quite prevalent among pitchers. Terry refused to believe the kid and continued to use him every fourth day—only making the condition worse. Finally, after Castleman had been belted out of the box about seven straight times, Terry began to call him a quitter and "yellow."

Shortly after, he started the young pitcher in a game against the Cubs. Castleman could hardly lift his arm and was pounded for extra bases galore. The Cubs piled up eight runs against him in the first three innings but Terry, brutal as always, refused to take him out of the box. Castleman thus pitched the entire game, and suffered the indignity of allowing EIGHTEEN runs. All the time his arm was paining so much he had to bite his lips to prevent sobs from escaping.

After this "experience" he was through. He never was the same and his career came to an abrupt and premature end.

This was Bill Terry at his very "best." The game will be much better off without him. His final exit came later than it should have. He should have been kicked out many years ago. Good riddance.

LIU, on Upgrade, Take On W. Virginia Tomorrow

By Phil Gordon

West Virginia University's basketball Mountaineers arrive in New York today, and will tune up for their tomorrow night game against LIU in Madison Square Garden with a practice session on the same court this evening. The Mountaineers are coached this season by Harry Lothes, remembered as a recent year varsity star.

The Mountaineers are paired with LIU on tomorrow's program, one half of the double header between City College and Brooklyn. Having fully established their rivalry in all sports fields the schools took their basketball feud into the Garden for the first time last year, and evidently it is to become an annual feature of the New York season.

The West Virginians are assured of a cordial welcome even though their game with the Blackbirds is their first major test. No Mountaineer team has ever failed to provide an exciting show in New York, and that suggests this one can be accepted right unseemly as a spirited, well-coached outfit.

All recollections of their New York basketball are a pleasure. Two years ago they won the Invitation Tournament championship after being accorded the eighth and last place on the tourney list, and last year, "Fatty" Hamilton's squad again played superbly in two games here. They forced a then unbeaten N.Y.U. team into overtime before yielding by a point, 50-51, and later in the season they came back to beat Fordham. Incidentally it was LIU, the Mountaineers knocked off, 58 to 49, in the first round game of the 1942 tournament.

This year they are unbeaten, winners in three games (not counting Saturday night's game with Juniata College). The third triumph, an 83 to 28 romp over West Virginia Tech, a keen local rival, indicates exceptional scoring power. In the three games they have scored 194 points.

The squad seems to be a blend of experience and freshmen armor. Three of the game starters are veterans. But it is one of the freshmen, Charley Justice, who has attracted the most attention. He's been the squad's high scorer in every game with 50 points to his credit for the first three.

Bill Anderson, Earl Allera and Eddie Cox are the veteran starters, and the other freshmen is the six-foot five-inch center man, Bill Johnson. The record seems to describe Allera as the play making successor to "Pala" Hamilton. He has drawn and made the most foul shots; apparently he is another of those aggressive, all-over-the-court players no West Virginia team seems to be without. The members of the eleven-man squad are native West Virginians, and except for Allera are all six footers.

Prior to the West Virginia Tech success, they beat Fairmont College 51 to 31, and the West Virginia Rummy Maneuver Area team, 60 to 51.

Meanwhile the Blackbirds, their slump broken with their sensational overtime triumph over Duke, are hoping to get a winning streak organized. The Birds had expected to fly high this year, and it isn't too late to redeem their early season mistakes. As a matter of fact their only real regret is the Havana game; they feel they should not have lost that one. The DePaul defeat was certainly no disgrace; the Chicagoans, unbeaten, are among the strong contenders for the national title.

Up to now, the two freshmen hopefuls, Mike Bytaury and Al Bair have not fulfilled the promises made for them, but Coach George Wolfe continues to recommend them as exceptional prospects. He is convinced that one or both will break loose in an early game.

Boucher Experiment Perks Up Tailend Patrickmen

The Rangers, it must finally be said, will not win the Stanley Cup this year.

They are slightly off form. They have lost a "couple" of games. And they haven't won as many as they need. In fact they've taken all of FOUR contests. With the season half gone already it is obvious they are kaput, through and what have you.

But the Bluebirds are going to have a swell time from here on in. The boys are going to experiment in the coming weeks and the experiments—if they are nearly as successful as the one tried Sunday night—will be well worth plunking down a buck-ten to see.

Frankie Boucher hit the jackpot midway in the second period Sunday—the Canadiens were leading by 4-1—when he shoved old Ot Heller into the first line between Bryan Hextall and Dutch Hiller.

This turned out to be a master stroke. The moment big Otis (a defenseman for the Rangers for thirteen long years), took the ice the complexion of the game changed. In no time the "H" line had rapped in two goals and had brought the score up to 4-3.

They drove in another in the next period and right down to the last minute they were bringing the battle to the league-leading Montreal Canadiens who would be a

League Standing

	W.	L.	T.	P.	A.	Pts.
Montreal	20	9	3	125	54	42
Toronto	14	11	3	126	104	30
Boston	12	10	4	128	129	28
Detroit	4	1	4	80	57	22
Chicago	10	15	4	94	112	20
N. Y. Rangers	4	20	1	81	147	9

Tonight's Game

Montreal at Toronto.

Thursday Night's Games

Chicago at N. Y. Rangers.

Detroit at Montreal.

magnificent team even during peacetime.

As Frankie Boucher explained after the game which the Rangers lost 6-5, "It was just a shot in the dark. Hextall and Hiller had been off form. I figured I had to do something about our weak attack. So I put Heller in there. A long time ago he was a wing and he's always been a good puck-handler. I'm glad it worked out. Yes, Heller will remain up front playing center for Hextall and Hiller. Now we have to get a defenseman to replace him on the backline."



Threat to ALP

IT NOW appears definite that the State leaders of the American Labor Party have rejected the proposal of Sidney Hillman for a united Labor Party.

This is bad news. It means that there will be a primary fight this spring in the party whose strength is absolutely necessary to carry New York for President Roosevelt.

The almost incredible decision of the Dubinsky-Rose leadership of the ALP flies in the face of the Labor Party membership which in last summer's primaries and the fall elections showed emphatically that they wanted unity.

Undoubtedly this rejection of Hillman's unity proposals will even shock many of those who have hitherto been associated with the Old Guard of the ALP. They will undoubtedly ask themselves whether a factional fight will help to unite or disunite the Roosevelt forces in New York State. They can come to only one conclusion—that a factional struggle in the ALP at this time is criminal. In short, responsible Laborites, no matter what faction they may have supported in the past, will conclude that what the situation requires is the unity envisaged in the Hillman proposals.

The Hillman proposals are a matter of record. They were made public by the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers last summer as a means of uniting all sections of the Labor Party and broadening its base.

Mr. Hillman's plan is simple: an all-inclusive ALP leadership representing all the trade unions and liberal forces in the state, whose voting strength in the executive bodies would be based on their membership. Thus, the biggest unions would have the biggest representation and the smallest unions the smallest representation. This is a simple, understandable and obviously democratic plan. It can be rejected only by those who want to maintain undemocratic clique control for dubious political aims.

The issue in the Labor Party is, of course, not that of "Communist control," as red-baiters of every description constantly charge. It is a simple issue between those New York progressives who want a broad, democratic, all-inclusive Labor Party supporting President Roosevelt and his policies—the policies of Tehran, Moscow and Cairo, of national and international unity to win the war—and those who want a narrow clique-controlled party whose leadership snipes at the President and flirts with John L. Lewis and Thomas E. Dewey.

If responsible persons in the camp of the Old Guard do not assert themselves even at this eleventh hour and demand unity, there will inevitably be a primary fight, the responsibility for which will rest squarely on the shoulders of Dubinsky, Rose & Company. Undoubtedly, if the matter finally comes before the enrolled Labor Party voters, they will again cut through the red-baiting fog and hand these factionalists the defeat they so richly deserve.

The progressive workers of New York have shown that they are in no mood for those who trifle with the paramount need of the day—unity. Progressive workers, as well as patriots from all classes of society, recognize the supreme need to unite in 1944 behind the policies of President Roosevelt. He who stands in the way of such unity will inevitably be bowled over by a people on the march towards victory and a durable peace behind our Commander-in-Chief.

The New York Post has played an lago role in this whole situation, its publishers apparently having been sold a bill of goods by their Social-Democratic labor editor. By

inciting the factional fight rather than seeking unity, the Post editorially moves in a course directly opposite to that which it proposes for Yugoslavia, Italy and France. It preaches unity abroad, but practices factionalism at home. However, its readers have learned to discount its advice on Labor Party matters. They will again render a verdict for unity behind President Roosevelt in 1944.

Strategy of Disunity

ONE can almost describe as pathetic the crude boast of Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, that the GOP Mackinac Declaration is the only clear "statement" on foreign policy. The Administration, says he, has no "statement" regarding international aims.

The fact that Tehran represents the greatest achievement in our nation's history in the field of foreign policy has evidently escaped this modern warrior who would demolish the enemy and establish international harmony with party statements.

We don't think the American people are going to be taken in by this childishness. Regardless of what "Declarations" the GOP adopted at Mackinac, or adopts today in Chicago, we are hard-headed enough to judge by deeds, not by words.

What counts is support to the nation's leadership in its work of forging close unity with our allies and of conducting all-out war. Here the record of the GOP leadership is, of course, a sorry one. It includes, for instance, such items as Alf Landon's direct attack on the Moscow Conference and Herbert Hoover's "skepticism" regarding Moscow and Tehran. It includes also the shameful sabotage of the war program by the Republican congressional leadership.

That there are Republican leaders who differ profoundly with the Spanglerian version of Republican foreign policy is emphasized by the recent speech of Governor Willis of Vermont. Willis scathingly denounces the "four-year locusts" in the GOP who oppose Wendell Willkie's nomination. He ties up some of the palace guard of the Hooverite leadership—Alf Landon, John D. M. Hamilton, Joseph Pew—with the unabashed defeatist Senator Nye, the open fascist Gerald Smith and the pro-fascist Patterson-McCormick press.

The fact that there is this profound division within Republican ranks means that any party "unity" that may be arrived at is wholly spurious. It can only represent unprincipled compromise on the part of the Willkie forces, a compromise that is extremely dangerous to our nation's future since it aids the GOP leadership in its efforts to pull the wool over the eyes of the people.

The great contribution these forces can make is to wage uncompromising struggle against the Hooverites, to expose to the people their real position and to try to break their hold on the GOP leadership. It can't be done by compromise or by fooling around with the divisive devices employed by the Hooverites.

While there are differences within the GOP on matters of foreign policy, there is no such division regarding hostility toward Administration domestic war policy. Here Willkie joins the Spangler crew in unprincipled partisan attacks on the President even though he must know full well that difficulties in the execution of that policy rest primarily with Hooverite-inspired congressional sabotage. The concept of national unity seems to have escaped him as thoroughly as it has escaped the Spanglers.

What the situation requires is not partisan efforts to undermine our war leadership, but the forging of real unity among all win-the-war groups, irrespective of party on behalf of the Hoover-Spangler-Nye-Gerald Smith cabal.

20,000 Hear Browder on Unity

(Continued from Page 4)

lems Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers—"suggests that 'some framework should be established through which the political and economic relationships between nations of the world can be developed and maintained on an orderly basis.' While free enterprise is the rule of our country, the Committee states, it does not follow that free enterprise will necessarily be the rule in the countries where great developments are likely to take place. But whether capital funds for the improvement of undeveloped countries should be made available through private enterprise or governmental action, 'adequate agencies should be established to insure that they are administered with due regard for whatever obligations are incurred in making them available.'" (Lorwin, op. cit. p. 23)

Obviously, there will be no unbridgeable differences of opinion on the government's role in realizing the huge foreign markets that are absolutely necessary to keep American industry and agriculture operating. We can with good conscience agree that the government should go no further in this direction than the export-capitalists themselves demand in the interest of really getting the orders and obtaining payment therefor!

As to the expansion of the domestic market, this will be a subject of much sharper dispute. Assuming that domestic and foreign markets go fifty-fifty in absorbing the additional \$85 billion new peace-time commodities this means approximately doubling the present domestic market. Some extraordinary means must be found to double the buying capacity of the domestic market, and there seems no other way but approximately to double the buying power of the average individual consumer. How that shall be done we will not suggest at this time. We look forward to practical suggestions from the capitalists who must find the solution in order to keep their plants operating.

As to the degree of governmental intervention in guaranteeing full employment and production, this most disputed point of all must be resolved somewhat along the lines of agreement that it shall be limited to that margin by which private enterprise fails to measure up to the standard of \$100 billion annual national income, or thereabout.

Only the Tehran Conference gives the promise, if its policies are applied fully to realize such an economic program of national unity. It is an unprecedented and difficult effort. But the stakes are great indeed. It is worth the effort to realize it.

As the President pointed out, the content of the "New Deal" period was a series of 28 measures now well established, and which the most rabid anti-New Dealers hesitate to challenge—if they are running for office. They continue and will continue.

But today there are new measures, and they are all bound up with winning the war. And if anyone is interested in what the Communists think of the question, it is only necessary to repeat what we said last June:

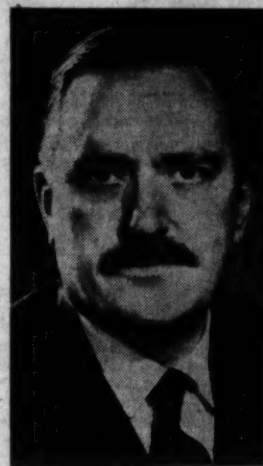
"The dominant issue is not Right wing versus Left wing; it is not the New Deal against the Old Deal; it is not the keeping of the status quo; it is not anything but for victory and against the defeatists. And in this whole struggle, whether it be electoral alignments for 1944 or the daily questions of life today in the development of the war, our friends and our allies are not determined by any ideological considerations, or any formal political alignments. We are partners and allies with every American who is ready to fight the defeatists at home and prosecute the war to victory at all costs. That is our political platform today and next year; along that line we must carry on without deviation."

The whole subject of wage policy demands serious review by the Administration, and elimination of the rigid freezing technique and clumsy case-to-case adjustments. The dogmatic and rigid handling of wage problems, with no guiding policy, has created an open field for the disrupters and provocateurs, the worst offenders being the reactionary element among the employers, ably seconded by John L. Lewis and his admirers within the labor movement.

On the whole, labor, and especially the C.I.O. under Philip Murray's leadership, has a magnificent record of support of the war, of all-out production, of patience in the face of provocation, and of firm adherence to the no-strike policy.

But labor has also understood that it is not patriotic to permit a steady deterioration of the supply of food, clothing, and shelter available to the soldiers of production, when this is not the result of scarcity but only of bad management and bad faith.

Any sensible wage policy must be designed to promote maximum production. Therefore it must keep wages in relation to prices, it must constantly correct inequalities, it must strive toward equal wages for equal work, and it must expand earnings in some established relation to expanded production.



EARL BROWDER

The absence of such a common-sense wage policy is no justification for strikes. Every strike today is harmful to the war, harmful to the nation, harmful to the labor movement, and harmful to the individual worker. We have made it clear to the world that we are opposed to all strikes as a matter of policy.

But we must insist that the Congress must stop promoting and encouraging strikes, and employers must stop inciting strikes. The railroad workers, for example, were faced with a law which provided that they must take a strike vote and fix a strike date in order to obtain due consideration of their demands. Those responsible for not suspending that law are much more guilty of the trouble on the railroads than are the railroad unions and their leaders. The Smith-Connally bill, which was supposedly intended to discourage strikes, has worked—and was intended to work—as a provocation to strikes, a fact that President Roosevelt pointed out before it was passed over his veto.

With the best will in the world, labor cannot rest quiet under all this bungling and provocation, any more than a machine can operate with maladjusted parts and inadequate oil without deteriorating.

Labor expects enlightened employers to take a new and more intense interest in helping solve the vexing problem of wage policy. And above all, labor expects the President to give the lead for a new over-all examination of the problem and meanwhile give emergency adjustment to some of the worst wage anomalies.

Labor in turn must begin to understand that it cannot constantly demand help from the President, without acting to strengthen the President's hand in dealing with his enemies. That is, labor must go into politics in a big way, in close alliance with all progressive forces in the country, including not only the farmers and middle class elements, but also employers and capitalists.

All of labor's present organized efforts looking toward effective political action must be deepened, strengthened, and made broader and more inclusive. All this must culminate in a great united effort in the 1944 elections, to guarantee the continuation of Roosevelt's policies, and to change the political complexion of Congress to make it a help instead of a hindrance in winning the war and establishing a stable peace.

We cannot yield a fraction of an inch on such questions as Negro rights, our attack on the poll-tax, our exposure of anti-Semitic and other coverages by the racists, and our demand for the abolition of discriminatory laws against the Communists. We may compromise, and do, on a hundred other questions including the basic one of postponing all radical proposals for changing the social and economic system—but once we abandoned the basic grounds of simple democracy, then indeed all would be lost. The fight to abolish these abuses is the business of all decent persons, and is not a series of special interests—it is a supreme national interest.

On these issues we are in principle intransigent, uncompromising, irreconcilable. The same fundamental issue of democracy is involved in the fight for the ballot rights of our ten million soldiers, sailors, and merchant marine.

Now our country is entering a new period in which, with the successful conclusion of the war, all issues will be subordinated to the supreme aim of realizing the promise of Tehran, of maintaining an orderly world which will give us some generations of peace.

Obviously, to realize the promise of Tehran the broadest democratic-progressive united front must be maintained in the United States. Equally obviously, the Communists will be a part, and a small minority part, of that united front. The Communist organization will be in a long-term alliance with forces much larger than itself.

It follows from this fact, that in the peculiar American sense of the word, the Communists will not be operating as a "Party," that is, with their own separate candidates in elections, except under special circumstances when they may be forced to act through "independent candidates."

That is already our practical situation; and we are now extending

the perspective of national unity for many years into the future. It is no longer an "emergency situation" but is merging into a "normal" situation.

All these considerations point to the expediency of a decision that the Communist organization in the United States should adjust its name to correspond more exactly to the American political tradition and its own practical political role.

What is called the "two party system" in the United States is an old tradition which dominates most American minds. It recognizes as a "Party" only that particular combination which is in power, and the combination of the opposition which is an immediate alternative to take power. All lesser political groupings are contained within the "two major parties," which are in fact coalitions of many groups which in most countries would be separate parties; or if the lesser group takes the name of "Party," and becomes one of the so-called "minor parties," it is regarded as a sect which has withdrawn itself from the practical political life of the nation.

This "two party system" has been tremendously strengthened and buttressed against the storms of constant political changes that go on within it, by the system of direct primaries which gives all voters the opportunity to enroll under one or other of the two major parties and participate in choosing its candidates, as well as the party committees and delegates to conventions.

New York is one of the very few states in which the election laws permit coalition of two or more parties on one list of candidates; and only because of this fact has the American Labor Party been able to grow into a significant factor in practical politics. In most other states a similar organization could not function in the same way at all.

The National Committee decided to call a National Convention of the Communist Party to meet in May, the day and place to be fixed by the Political Committee by February 1st. Before this Convention the National Committee will place a number of proposals, among which will be that the Communist organization cease to carry the word "party" in its name, and, instead, adopt a name more exactly representing its role as a part of a larger unity in the nation, not seeking any partisan advancement—a name, for example, like "American Communist Political Association."

We are not in our new course entering any other party. The Communists are not joining the Democratic Party; the Communists are not joining the Republican Party; we are not endorsing either of the major parties, and we are not condemning either of the major parties. We are taking the line of issues and not of parties, and of choosing men as they stand for or against issues without regard to party labels. I don't mean we have any objections to our individual members registering in one or other of the parties when their local community life calls for it and their associates and fellows are following that course. But I mean that the Communist movement and our organization is not committed to any party label or any party organization.

The two major parties are essentially institutionalized channels, semi-governmental in their nature, through which the citizenry groups and regroup itself from election to election according to the leadership that is thrown up and the issues that are thereby developed.

If we are identifying ourselves with any general big political grouping in the country, then it is with the democratic-progressive movement within all parties, and we can say we are joining ourselves with the great body of independent voters.

This year marks three important anniversaries.

It will be 25 years since the founding of the modern Communist organizations out of which our Party grew. This will be an appropriate occasion for an historical survey to better arm our Party with an understanding of its origins and role.

It will be 20 years this month since the first issue of the Daily Worker came off the press. If this paper was always indispensable, we must now begin to understand its tenfold importance to the new period we are now entering. Its circulation must begin to grow seriously.

It is 20 years since Lenin died. Today the vast majority of Americans know that the state which Lenin founded and Stalin brought to maturity is that single indispensable force which saved us and the world from Nazi enslavement. We who always treasured the legacy of Lenin for our country, have now more than ever the opportunity and the duty to make available to all Americans the full wisdom of Lenin which made the Soviet Union strong and great.

We can go from this meeting of the National Committee with a greater confidence than ever before that we will meet and solve the problems facing us with honor to our great movement, to our organization and with a full meeting of our responsibilities to the nation and to the working class.

BETWEEN the LINES

Poobahs in the State Dept.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Our State Department is going in for "Shinto" in a big way. That is not to be confused with bingo or limbo, but you might say that some of the highest dignitaries of the Department have become "Hirohito worshippers." The idea, as expressed by Joseph Grew, former ambassador to Tokyo and special assistant to Cordell Hull, is that the United States has got to "offer the Japanese people some hope for the future." After this praiseworthy reflection, Grew continued in his Chicago speech of Dec. 31st to suggest that worship of the Japanese emperor might be a force for peace, if the emperor is a "peace-seeking ruler not controlled by the military."

Grew insists that he is speaking only for himself. But it has long been obvious that American and British policy toward Japan goes easy on the Emperor. He's never mentioned as responsible for Japan's 76-year record of aggression. As long ago as Dec. 9, 1942, Elmer Davis declared that Hirohito has "no more to say about Japan than I have." And only a month before Grew's speech the State Department made public some new documents, purporting to show that the Emperor was really opposed to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Mr. Grew insisted in these documents that a reliable but anonymous authority told him so.

Of course, the effort to absolve the Japanese emperor of responsibility and complicity with Japanese fascist imperialism is just nonsense. The Emperor in Japan is at the very center of the reactionary trinity—Big Business, the Court, and the Army. There is every evidence that Hirohito personally takes an active part in running Japan's war. In fact, his family has done the unprecedented thing since Pearl Harbor of dropping the customary Imperial aloofness to Japanese morale.

Mr. Grew is starting very early in his effort to find some way of averting the long-delayed democratic upheaval inside of Japan, the upheaval that is bound to come with our full victory, and may very well sweep away the royal house with it. On the one hand, it is unseemly to begin this effort now. We still have so much fighting to do against Japan, and we have yet to see what the Japanese people itself can accomplish. On the other hand, it's understandable that Grew should begin so early to whitewash the Emperor. He knows it'll be a hard job.

The interesting thing is the way our most respectable Methodist or Episcopalian statesmen go out of their way to cherish the Japanese Emperor and the whole Shintoistic creed. Hirohito, in the Japanese humbug, is not merely supposed to have been given divine rights from the Almighty, but is actually considered a direct descendant of the Almighty—a sacrilegious thought, it seems to me. To millions of Americans of all faiths who have been taught not to take God's name in vain, it is a little curious to see the State Department campaigning that Hirohito's name also should not be taken in vain.

What a contrast also with the early days of American diplomacy! Back in the 1840's our minister to Berlin George Taylor, was asked why American diplomats were invariably dressed in simple black garments. Emissaries of most other powers were decked out in all sorts of gilt and brocade whereas the Americans all looked like undertakers. Taylor made the classic reply which I recommend to the State Department: "We are dressed in black because what we represent in European courts is the burial of monarchy."

Heard two wisecracks which reveal something of the current temper in London. If you won't exaggerate their meaning, here they are. One has an American soldier walking down a gangplank and meeting a Tommy. The American says: "Well, we've come over to win this war for you." To which the Tommy replies: "My, how quickly these Russians learn to talk English." . . . The other is self-critical in typical British fashion. It seems that a hunched up, shrunken old man is selling newspapers in Trafalgar Square shortly after the war, when he meets a paunchy old man selling frankfurters. "Haven't I seen you before?" asks the paper-vendor. "Aren't you Herr Goering?" At which the latter replies: "In truth, and are you not Herr Goebbels?" Just then a distinguished gentleman passes by, and is irresistibly attracted to the paper dealer and frankfurter man. One of them speaks up and says: "Haven't we met you before? Are you not Herr Hess?" To which the distinguished gent replies: "LORD Hess, if you please."

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JANUARY 11, 1939

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Groups of Wisconsin farmers today called upon Governor Julius P. Hall to urge the Federal Commodities Corporation to release one millions pounds of surplus Wisconsin cheese to aid the Spanish people.

Dairy officials said their plan was to provide food for the Spanish people and to help raise price of Wisconsin cheese to aid farmers. The plan proposes that the cheese be sent to Spain under an arrangement similar to the present distribution of surplus wheat.

A LETTER answering red-baiting attacks in the Dies Committee report accompanied by a copy of the constitution and other material on the aims of the Communist Party was last night sent to every member of Congress by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party.

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